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as are at the lowest discount :

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 15, 1849. BERLIN LETTER.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE PRUSSIAN

the fact that they were wholly unaware of danger-The solidity of the edifice, which the all-

admired Napoleon of Peace had been erecting and strengthening for seventeen years in France, seemed to them sufficiently secured. The power of Louis Philippe seemed to be as firm as the Bastile-fortifications he had thrown up around his capital. They entertained fears that his death might be the occasion of a disturbance of the general tranquillity. In Switzerland, indeed, the policy of the Cabinets had sustained an unpleasant check. The state of the public mind in Italy was also far from satisfactory. Austria, menaced in her Italian possessions by the restless patriotism of the Liberals, had demanded aid from the absolute Powers of Prussia and Russia. It was promised, in the event of an insurrection. As soon as Austria should be forced to draw the sword in Italy, a Russian army was to watch over Poland, and a Prussian one to keep the peace in Germany. For a long time, reports had been circulated in the German papers of preparations made by Prussia for war. These were contradicted on the 28th of February, by the General Prussian Journal, but in such evasive terms as to strengthen the belief in the public mind. Several facts of a very significant character were left wholly unexplained. About the end of January, wholly unexplained. About the end of January, what is the state of popular opinion. At the close newspaper articles had informed the public of the second week in March, at a time when each entire harmony of the great Powers, and of the military preparations made to be ready to meet certain contingencies which might arise in France after a great event whose date seemed to be not far distant. It seems to be certain that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, had determined to intervene in France, if the death of Louis Philippe should be the occasion of any attack on the

The news of Guizot's fall had already been received, and the confused flying reports of the first events of the Paris Revolution aroused fears for the future. As had always been the case in on the steps of the throne." Berlin, the interest taken in the news from abroad seemed to prevent at first all reflection on the state of affairs at home. One thing, however, was evident to all: that with Guizot all Louis Philippe's political system was overthrown, and the actual politics of Europe forced into a channel

These fears were soon to be realized. Great events followed each other, stroke on stroke, successive thunder-claps in the political horizon The fall of Guizot, the abdication of Louis Phil ippe in favor of his grandson, the regency of the Duchess of Orleans-all met the approbation of the popular mind. But the erection of a Provisory Government, with the workman Albert as one of its members, and finally the Republic, which sprang, all clothed in dazzling armor, from the head of France, changed in a moment the joy of the great mass of the Prussian and German Liberals into foreboding. A Socialist Revolution, with all its horrors, a civil war to be ended by a foreign intervention, seemed inevitable. This was the view of everybody at Berlin. The Rhine boundary seemed to be menaced and immediate preparations for war to be absolutely

The Prussian Court, which at the first news of the abdication of Louis Philippe had contented itself with the remark: "He has lost his crown where he found it-among barricades"-for the admired Napoleon of Peace was no legitimate King by the grace of God-was now struck with consternation. At first, the news of the last events was not believed. Everybody looked on the confounding reports as exaggerated-who would not have done so! A general remarked, "The Royalty has three hundred cannon in Paris to keep the peace." "Since the Palermo Revolution," answered the King, "I have little confidence in cannon."

The same evening, came the confirmation of the news which had been thought incredible. The lition of Monarchy, the proclamation of the Re- | the 18th of March.

public, had made, in a few hours, a verity of that TERMS.

Two dillars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent inserting the dollar in the drowned Jesuit nad made, for a turbulent stream. To preserve Berlin and the Mark from the prevailing revolutionary epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared like a peaceful islet in the midst of a turbulent stream. To preserve Berlin and the Mark from the prevailing revolutionary epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic, appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic appeared to be the first object of the commotion in the royal epidemic appeared

tion, was in a leading article of the Prussian flower of the Prussian youth. These troops had

ers, predicted a speedy "shifting of the scenes," the significant hope, that "the loyal part of the French nation would soon find a leader" to sub
Court party thought itself perfectly safe in awaiting the course of events. It was ready and re
the Students of the Berlin University were not inactive. Nearly 700 of them addressed to the Senate of the University the request to give Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

If Any clergyman who will procure four substitutions, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

If Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, it was ready and respectively and the first signal from six allies "would permit no infringement of the treaties which had preserved the peace of Europe is duly authorized to procure advertisements for the for thirty years." forgetting the fact that these first respectively. or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

The Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County, and the State.

On the same day, the Diet of the Federation passed its vote of confidence in the German nation. Berlin papers dared to make the comment that the establishment of Liberty of the Press

In the oarracks at an nours, usy and night. On the 5th of March, the newspapers spoke of placards which besought the soldiers not to fire on their unarmed fellow-citizens, and which the soldiers read eagerly.

The next object of the Court party was to win time. "Time won, all won," was the proverb in fashion at the palace. They forgot that the proverb cuts with two edges, and says also, "Time too, all lost," They wished to gain time, and lost the the establishment of Liberty of the Press and riddled in every part, before the Gaulish cock had uttered his piercing cry of defiance. To support these views, it referred expressly to the appropriate the result of April 10 to the structure of the result of the support these views, it referred expressly to the appropriate the result of April 10 to the structure of the result of the support these views, it referred expressly the support these views, it referred expressly the support the su

that the establishment of Liberty of the Press
was the first and necessary proof of this confidance.

Another object was, to turn the public attention
from affairs at home to questions of foreign poli-

his Ministry, (March 12,) in which he said: "In | concentration of large bodies of troops, the calling consequence of the vote of the Diet, March 3d, out of the reserve, the remark with which the Prince of Prussia took leave of the officers of the freedom from censorship, with the necessary guar-Guard, on starting for the Rhine: "I hope to have anties against abuses,' will be introduced in Prussia; the measure will, however, be delayed on account of the strong desire to have it a general one in all in State stock, the want of confidence in the Government and City Bank, and in all foreign paper

strictions, was published at an epoch when in every German State around Prussia the censor-ship was abolished, and liberty of the press essentially around the King and to patiently around the King and to patiently

Prussia to remain motionless in the midst of the as the second week in March, 1848.

The last object of the Court was to form a con-

Father Ventura, the genial politician of Italy, pel this superstition of loyalty. The royal speech in 1847, to the present Archbishop of Paris, "The people well know what that means—a revolution. They love better to accept the boon of freedom ernment, and raised the white and black colors of from their princes, than from the bloody hands of insurrection and anarchy." No nation desired a House of Hohenzollern would live and die. These revolution less than the Prussian, no capital had less inclination towards a transformation of political affairs than Berlin. They both were forced life-long exercise of power, were considered as by the arrogance of a purblind Court to do what the suggestions of individual counsellors, enjoythey would have made almost any sacrifice to ing a temporary influence. The intimate connec

tion of a body which could pass no law, which could only consent to propositions made by the King, and which, so far from being a representative of the eve of a revolution! tion of the people, was rather one of the privi-leged orders and corporations! The Diet of 1847 had consisted of 617 members, who represented the different Estates as follows:

Princely fiefs -Knightly landed estates -City corporations - - - Country - - -- 124

617 The Diet was divided into two Houses, one of the princes and lords, and the other of the three orders or estates united. The convention of this of the citizens to the King; but this duty it did body was demanded by the interest of the Court party itself. But this it did not understand. true it is, that in Europe the palace politicians know less than the most ignorant of the people day was a year, when every neglected hour involved an irreparable loss, a royal proclamation appeared, convoking the General Diet for the of April. The grant of the periodicity of the General Diet had been universally expected about the 1st of March. Although the King had resolved to make this grant, he now kept it back, out of the childish fear of appearing fearful. "No ions now!" was the war-cry of the

which had exclusive access to the Royal Cabinet. and which in the Governmental press daily exhorted the people "to wait patiently with their wishes until after the decision of the great question, whether there would be a Continental war, or not—and then they could depose their petitions on the steps of the throne?

The committees of the General Diet were still in session at Berlin. It was expected that they

would have manhood enough to make known to the King the universal wish of the country. Vain expectation! But a scarcely-defined foreboding of the future seemed to seize even on this assembly, when, in its last sittings, it had the hand by the members of the Council. A number boldness to disapprove the infamous judiciary law of citizens—only fifty in all, for a larger number of 1844, and to make the validity of the proposed was prohibited, under severe penalties—gave to penal code dependent on the approbation of the

In the mean time, in the first eight days of March, the Prussian capital, spite of the exciting | trial by jury, and efforts to obtain a represent news from Paris, was the picture of tranquillity, while the agitation spread itself in the eastern and western provinces, and especially in the southern part of Germany. The assembly of the com-mittees deliberated daily on the Draconian penal code. The sports of the Carnival made the streets merry at night. The City Council advised on the best mode of draining the streets, and on the putting under cultivation that very "Frederick's Grove" which was destined to receive in a few days the corpses of the combatants of the barri-cades of Berlin. Von Minutoli was occupied in zation of an armed Burgher Guard was rejected police; and the sturdy bourgeoise of Berlin discussed around the beer-house table, in the ordited Prussian Liberals of the last twenty years.

The agitation began in the Rhine province. On the 3d of March, a few opposition members of the dissolved General Diet communicated, in a very number of persons met to sign a petition, that the temperate letter to the First President of the Province, their views on the state of the country and the wishes of the people. Petitions from see to its delivery, and intimated that the grant nearly all the large towns of the kingdom, even of freedom of the Press was not distant. At the Stettin, "that hot-bed of Absolutism," demanded a German Parliament, a real representamanded a German Parliament, a real representation of the Prussian people, with the legislative powers, the arming of the bourgeoise, equality of rights for the churches, trial by jury, liberty of the press, and the right of Association. Berlin alone maintained a profound silence. The King would receive none of the deputations. "I know what I have to do and will not representative paper as paper a

The political excitement was now general in State Journal, March 1st, upon or rather against long been separated from the people by the barracks system, and subjected to the influence of officers generally chosen from the nobility, and all It recognised in the French Revolution nothing of them wholly devoted to the King and hostile to but the movement of the selfish ambition of lead-all new ideas. A similar military force was sta-tioned in the barracks-filled city of Potsdam. In ers, predicted a speedy shifting of the scenes, since, out of late events, nothing could arise "but a crude and unstable Power." It expressed "but a crude and unstable Power." It expressed "ready, with the Pomeranian division of the army, of March. due the Revolution; and the fullest confidence ing the course of events. It was ready and refor thirty years," forgetting the fact that these treaties had been already broken at every corner,

The response to this was a note of the King to at the order of the day. The preparations, the he German States."

money, created in the capital discouragement, and This tame note, with its reservations and reship was abolished, and liberty of the press established. It avoided carefully even the name of Liberty of the Press, and substituted "freedom from censorship, with the necessary guaranties," &c.

The French Revolution, and the fall of Louis Philippe, had as it were removed a heavy weight from the hearts of Prussian patriots. Every one had a presentiment that the world was entering on a new epoch, and that it was impossible for Prussia to remain motionless in the midst of the

general movement for freedom which propagated itself with electric rapidity through every part of much-divided Germany. The only political institution—or rather the germ of one—which in Prussia could hope to get the mastery of the political excitement, and avoid all the evils of a violent revolution by the introduction of sage reforms, was the General Diet.

The last object of the Court was to form a confederacy with Metternich and Austria, in the place of the expiring German Federacion, for the purpose of mastering the excitement, and to take the direction of it before a revolutionary Congress, a Parliament of popular leaders, should take the thing in hand. On the 5th of March, Mr. de Readowitz left Berlin for Vienna. His errand rms, was the General Diet.

With its usual instinctive practical wisdom, has been made known by himself. We will refer

The First Effects of the French Revolution of FibThe portentous storm-cloud of the February
Revolution was already hovering threateningly
over the heads of the European Cabinets. The
want of wisdom, nay, of the most common political foresight, of the ministers intrusted at that they were wholly unaware of danger.

With its usual instinctive practical wisdom, the Prussian people had seized on this thought. Without a free press, without the right to hold public assemblies, without any lawful means of declaring its will, the people united on this one point, and the demand for the immediate convention of the estates of the Kingdom became generally expressed, that something must be done in order to enlighten the King in respect to the views of the people, even in his capital. The people still held, with all the tenacity of a hereditary royalty, to the superstition of a King misled by his counsellors. Eight years of continuous deception on the part of the present King had not been enough to dispet the first that they were wholly unaware of danger. expressions of a conviction, imbibed by the King tion between the political convictions and the An immediate convention of the old General religious belief of the Monarch, was forgotten or How modest the demand! The conven- overlooked. Much was hoped from the good heart

> CHAPTER IV. The Preludes of the Revolution. "The King receives none but false informa-

tion-he must hear the truth. Let us speak to him: We are his Berliners—the citizens of his native city—the most loyal of his subjects!" This was the language of the intelligent portion of the Berlin bourgeoisie at the close of the first The duty of the magistracy of Berlin was to

not perform. The proposition of three members of the Council of Magistrates—Messrs. Duncker, Schultz, and Gaertner-to address a petition to the King, praying for a convention of the General Diet, freedom of the Press, and the equality of the different Churches before the Law, was rejected, (March 7th,) after a spirited debate, by 18 votes to 9. The First Burgomaster Krausnick conjured the Assembly to trust implicitly to the wisdom of the King and Ministry, and not to multiply their embarrassments by such petitions, "in which lay the beginning of the destruction of all social order." And, referring to the scenes at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, where the people, who, in 1839, had been juggled by their leaders out of the Republic, surrounded the Government until the Republic was proclaimed, he cried, with a tone of disgust, that, " for his part, he had no wish to take tion of 1830, which was deferred on account of the sickness of the President of Police." The King laughed at the jest, and the subject was dropped was prohibited, under severe penalties-gave to the President of the Council a petition similar to the one rejected. Convention of the Diet, alteration of the electoral law, freedom of the Press. tion of the people in the Federal Diet, were asked of the King's grace in the most humble manner.

The affluence of the people to the debate was extraordinary. The hall of the Council and the

space in front was filled with attentive hearers. Crowds of persons assembled in the streets, impatient to hear the decision. The petition was adopted; and its presentation, which had been peremptorily refused by the Magistrates, was confided to a deputation of members. A proposition increasing the rigors of the police for strangers.

Passports were required to be in the strictest form, and to bear all the necessary visas. Pamphlets containing the narraive of the Paris revolution were confiscated by the under-officers of the influence of the servile party, under the leadership of M. Fournier. The petition itself encountered a passionate opposition. The historian, Mr. Von Raumer, opposed "this revolutionary act" with all his ability. This may serve by the influence of the servile party, under the leadership of M. Fournier. The petition itself

nary manner, the great changes in the far-off land of France. No one seemed to think of the possibility that such events might happen at home.

While this petition was adopted by the City Council, similar ones were exposed, at public places, for the purpose of receiving signatures, places, for the purpose of receiving signatures, without any interference on the part of the police. only proper mode of sending it to the King was same time, the censorship struck out of a Berlin paper a stenographic report of the public session

> ever-widening circles. On the ninth of March, portation. Berlin Berlin saw, for the first time, a political popular

would receive none of the deputations. "I know what I have to do, and will not permit others to prescribe to me," was the answer to all applications. The men, who had been active in getting up petitions of individual citizens to experiments where the Cumberland coal as a fuel in getting up petitions of individual citizens to the news which had been thought incredible. The truth exceeded even the reports. The flight of the King, the overthrow of the dynasty, the about the King, the overthrow of the dynasty, the about the King, assembled here, after the sitting of the King, assembled here, after the sitting of the King, assembled here, after the sitting of the for generating steam for the propulsion of rail-true as the second, Berlin would never have seen City Council. The whole number present did road cars. The Civilian understands the results not much exceed a thousand. A resolution was at which he arrived were highly gratifying.

ssed, to hand over the petitions already signed Chart which the crowned Jesuit had made, for seventeen years, a lie. The Prince of Prussia was in the Theatre when the news arrived. The whole house remarked the commotion in the royal box, which, a few minutes after, was entirely deserted.

The first sign of life which the Prussian Government gave in regard to the February Revolutions was in a leading atticle of the Prussian to the first object of the Prussian two squadrons of chasseurs, one of prolicical excitement was now general in the cities and provinces, and Berlin, which said nothing, appeared like a peaceful islet in the midst of a turbulent stream. To preserve Berlin and the Mark from the prevailing revolutionary epidemic, appeared to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council, as the Police to the deputation from the Council as the Police and provinces, and Berlin, which said nothing, appeared like a peaceful islet in the discussions were earnest and dignified; the spectness made for the most part by young men of the better classes, breathed the spirit of order and legality. The petitions already signed to the deputation from the Council as the Police and Po public meetings, amnesty for offences of the Press, political equality of churches, diminution of the standing army, popular representation in the Federal Diet, and the convocation of the Prussian General Diet. In some of them were asked, also, the principle of ministerial responsibility. The policemem, who were present in citizens' dress, saw no reason to interfere. The collection of signatures was continued on the following day, when natures was continued on the following day, when a second public meeting was called, for the 11th

their adhesion to the petition of the City Council, and to add, in their names, the further prayer for a veritable liberty of the professional chair.

For the National Era. LIFE'S CHANGES.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Years agone, when flowers were flinging Fragrance over vale and hill, Sat a maiden in a bower, At the starry twilight hour; Music from her soul was winging, Merry as a wild-bird's trill. In my dreams I hear her singing

Like a minstrel angel still. Never, on a poet's trances Gleamed a creature half so fair As that gentle girl reclining Where the blossom-boughs were twining, Pouring out her radiant fancies, Like sweet odors on the air-

Never did the old romancers Paint a face and form so rare. While she sung, the raven lashes Half concealed her azure eyes, And the fitful light of feeling To her fair young cheek came stealing, Like the sunlight when it flashes Softly from the summer skies-Like the sunlight when it flashes

Where a pleasant shadow lies. Seemed her lips like rosebads showing Crimson leaves but half unfurled,
And like midnight shadows darkling, Where the spotless snow lies sparkling, O'er her neck and bosom flowing, Raven ringlets curled. Oh! she was too pure, too glowing,

For a sad and weary world.

* * * * * Young and happy hearts were neeting, In an ancient vaulted hall, Where the radiant light was beaming, Where the sparkling wine was streaming, And the fairy moments fleeting Fleeting free from sorrow's thrall-Oh! the pulse of joy was beating Gaily in that ancient hall.

There a brow was bound with mses, Pure and spotless as the snow; There the sacred yows were spoken, Vows that must remain unbroker Till the busy journey closes On the pilgrim path below-Till the weary heart reposes From its throbs of joy and wee.

* * * * * There was sorrow, there was sighing. By a darkened cottage hearth; Sorrow for a treasure given To its resting place in heaven; Dying almost at its birth-Bitter wailing, weary sighing, Ye are voices of the earth.

There a stricken mother, weeping,

Sat beside a cradle bed. Where an infant lay, in seeming, Hushed to quiet rest, and dream Dreaming of the angels keeping Vigil there, with silent tread Will it ever wake from sleening ? Not till God awakes the dead. Years went by, and I was wending Through a churchyard's deepening gloom,

On a pleasant summer even. When the starlight came from heaven, Like a gentle spirit tending Fairy blossoms in their bloom-And I saw a woman bending By a willow-shaded tomb. In her tresses, closely braided,

Mingled many a thread of white, And her brow, once bright with gladness Wore the starless gloom of sad Lip and cheek were withered, faded Faded by the spirit's blight-Long and raven lashes shaded Eyes no longer glad and bright.

Death, the ruthless one, had riven Every fond and kindred tie: Every blessed hope adorning Life's all-bright, bewitching morning One by one to dust were given, As the weary years went by-Not a hope had she but heaven

Not'a longing, but to die. And that faded widow, keeping Vigil by the graves alone, Was the lovely maiden singing Where the blossom-boughs were clinging ; Was the bride with pulses leaping Free to love's delicious tone; Was the childless mother, weeping

O'er the hopes that Death had strown These, I said to Death and Sorrow Are the changes ye can bring-I unclose the blessed portal Of a bright and glorious morrow, Of a never fading spring ; And the light that faith may borrow,

Sorrow answered to my chiding, While the tear-drops filled her eyes, "Though I make life's pathway dreary, Till the human soul grows weary, 'Tis that sinful hearts, confiding In their idol gods, may rise To the blessedness abiding. Never-ending, in the skies."

Indianapolis, August, 1849.

NORTHERNERS IN CALIFORNIA .- As an indicaion of the proportion of emigrants to California from the Northern States, compared with the Southern, the New York Journal of Commerce states that of 14,296 letters which arrived in New York by the Empire City, on her last trip but one, nine-tenths were for places north of Baltinore, and more than three-quarters for New

An iron cottage, weighing 1,500 pounds, 161% by 18 feet in size, in two compartments, a kitcher and sitting room, with five plate glass windows, two beds, one table, one chest of drawers, two chairs, a fountain washstand, a complete apparatus for cooking, can be bought in Liverpool for \$150.

York city and places north and east of it.

An excellent old lady, in describing a fearful event of her life, when she was run away with in a two-horse vehicle, wound up with saying that she put the firmest reliance on Providence until

CUMBERLAND COAL.-Edward Martin, Esq., one

knows causes and sequences, but the religious in-stinct apprehends and individualizes God and a Locke taught that all ideas of reflection are derived its own sphere—Divine Revelations proceed upon the assumption and recognise the fact that the idea of God is intuitive and not logical or demonstrative—All the other faculties, animal and rational, modify the formal conception—The a priori knowledges and affections to the development of our nature in harmony with the general system and the designing Mind—The universal truth and goodness the type and standard of thought and feeling in all or-

thought and action, are not logical or demonstra-tive but instinctive. I have likened them to those instincts, commonly so called, by which the ac-tions of the inferior entirely and content of the properties tions of the inferior animals are automatically directed. Such direction must be provided for be, for the most enlightened philosopher will see chance. the infancy and necessary inexperience and incapacity both of the rational and irrational races. If, for instance, the appetite for food and the art of securing it; adaptation of element and locality other; each was appointed to minister to the generto the life, with the caution, cunning and courage which guard it, were not divinely provided and adjusted in their instant activities to the necessiadjusted in their instant activities to the necessities of every moment, the scheme of creation in particular circumstances. When a hawk strikes his prey in the air, vision measures distance and direction perfectly where touch could give it no

ence is certainly accomplished, but their life is not without its modicum of liberty, for their actions are, also, impelled by motives and directed by feeling. Our loves and hates must not ask its knowledges; and they vary their actions according to circumstances, within their own limited range of choice, as men do and as advantageously.

In truth, we differ from them, not by universal or hate; and how can it nullify either of them unlikeness, but by the greater number of faculties unlikeness, but by the greater number of faculties
which we possess, by the higher nature of those
which are proper to humanity, and, by the consewhich are proper to humanity, and, by the consequent greater freedom of all. Human nature repeats and reproduces all the powers of all the in- late object, and either proves it or disproves all deferior animals and superadds its own that are peculiar. The faculties which are common to men and animals are very numerous. Let us indicate the corresponds to and implies something real in related existence; as the eye-ball intimates light a few: The functions of the five senses, which and the lungs, air.

The fact that the intellect does not and cannot are alike wherever they are found; the instincts of intersexual love which is quite general; mar-

the same laws and conditions, and answer to the same ends, as in the animal world. In us as in them the primitive impulses and intuitive knowledges which rule and direct the life that is common to all the sentient races, are before and above

But the whole of humanity was as certainly and necessarily fore-ordained by a competent intelligence; and men have not invented for themman race as to the lower orders, the feeling and the other, depend for their existence upon the intellectual perception of the beauty, utility and of conscience, hope, benevolence, faith in, and worship of the supernatural. We have these also by constitutional provision, and we owe the feelings and ideas to which we give these names these considerations:to instinctive impulse. But conscience, as nature furnishes it, is not a code; the impulse to believe and worship things which the senses cannot apprehend is not digested into a creed; nor is the simple sentiment of benevolence formed into a stretching ever forward into the infinite; and it many springs of the moral mechanism they lie coiled up within us to supply, each its specific the special direction and ultimate manifestation will be determined by all the causes which influence human agency. General conceptions and tendencies only are secured by the mental orwhich govern the contingencies of rational existence. Conscience gives the general idea that there is right, with the feeling which executes particular judgments in self-approval or remorse but it does not supply the standard of those judgments. The instinct of supernaturality assumes the existence of beings that live independently of general conception, but are not specifically shaped bosom of the earth, but its particular channels and effects are determined by ulterior influences Thus justice, mercy and faith are given; but, "to modify human actions. Only those general conceptions and tendencies are thus intrinsic which scertain to what class of beings we belong, and the destiny toward which the general current of our life shall necessarily drift. Within these infinitely varied. This theory of the mental constitution assumes

the existence of as many unlike kinds of faculty aculty, exclusively, and attributes all general a AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A memorial has been prepared for presentation to the Ohio Legislature, praying for a grant of \$5,000 a year, for ten years, to be devoted to the removal of ne. the eart of the Press was not distant. At the same time, the censorship struck out of a Berlin paper a stenographic report of the public session of the City Council.

The excitement continued to extend itself in pression of the city council.

The excitement continued to extend itself in exercise of links in the tire should alient the praying for a grant of \$5,000 a year, individualizes a God. The self-evident truth that everything must have a cause, which the inductive faculty teaches, can lead neither mind nor heart up to the first cause; the series of links in the logical chain finds no end, and rests in no behavior and correspondence unity is secured, and correspondence unity is secured and corresponde ginning, but rather denies it. It is the religious instinct which lodges it in a conscious uncaused First cause.

Since the inauguration of the mechanical phioring to derive all general ideas from the particular ones which they seem to include. In the field harmony which the completed plan of Divine Then came into the circle, at the word of command

spiritual hierarchy—Every faculty authoritative in of the grossest form of materialism. Under the

type and standard of thought and feeling in all orders of sentient beings.

I have said that some of those ideas which we have by the action of our higher intellectual and moral faculties are spontaneous and intuitive—that those first principles and primary emotions which are elementary, essential and common in all thought and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and action, are not logical or demonstrative by the intellectual and in detail only by ideas and constant as the organic anatomy, which is count to be ideating and constant as the organic anatomy, which is found to be ideation in the Egyptian mummy and the latest born individual of the race. This can be obtained in detail only by ideas and constant as the organic anatomy, which is found to be ideation, and constant as the organic anatomy, which is found to be ideation, and constant as the organic anatomy, which is found to be ideation, and constant as the organic anatomy, which is found to be ideation in the Egyptian mummy and the latest born individual of the race. This can be obtained in detail only by ideas and constant as the organic anatomy, which is found to be ideation in the Egyptian mummy and the latest born individual of the race. This found to be ideation, and constant as the organic anatomy, which is found to be ide al end in its own way, and no other is employed or permitted by the laws of our constitution to replace it. The eye is not untrue in its own office ment of mental philosophy.

Senior. The instincts of animals are, indeed, a kind of mechanism by which the purpose of their existence is certainly accomplished, but their life is

> vine warrant for its own exercise, and, that the existence of each argues the existence of a corresign in the creation.

> leave to be; though they should accept its light in the manner of their action. Intellect did not

and the lungs, air.

The fact that the intellect does not and cannot generate the general idea of divinity and of a spiritual hierarchy, is the reason why neither the Jewish nor Christian Scriptures, nor indeed, the oracles of any other revelation that is either true or probable, attempt the logical demonstration of riage for life or exclusive attachment, as in the Jewish nor Christian Scriptures, nor indeed, the fox and dove; gregariousness and societary or-ganization, as in the bee; love and care of off. spring; fear; cunning; courage; music; perception, cognition, memory and judgment of the physical properties of surrounding things; un-derstanding of the passions of their own kind and of similar passions in other animals and in men; and in some of them, a devotion to their human mesters that might be colled the arbitrary of in

and in some of them, a devotion to their number is masters that might be called the religion of instinct, but that the worshipper is not made in the image of the worshipped, and is not capable of growing into likeness of life and character.

Now all these faculties and the ideas and capabilities which we have by them, come to us under the company of the Deity are steadily restrained a from arguing his existence.

A pretended revelation attempting a logical demonstration of the being of God would doubly ignore its own claims to credit—for it would address faculties incapable of the Deity are steadily restrained a from arguing his existence.

A pretended revelation attempting a logical demonstration of the being of God would doubly ignore its own claims to credit—for it would address faculties incapable of the principle of the Deity are steadily restrained a from arguing his existence. already exists by intuition and can be had by no

ings and the propensities, modifies and forms them all instruction, experience and capacity of re- acter of everything in our humanity. The God of a just, benevolent and affectionate man is a very different being from that of a revengeful, austere religionist. Oracles and sacred books, however reverently received, will not secure uniformity of apprehension; they will more or less selves any of their elementary faculties. If the modify the conception, but under the general law, sentiment of parental love was given to the hu- every creature brings forth after his own kind. and the intellect is so little adequate to the origithe idea do not, in the one case any more than in fact, less influence upon it than any passion or nal production of this great idea that it has, in ating and judicious memorial (Rev. Dr. Aikin and propensity of our animal nature. The impulses which generated the mythology of Greece are acnecessity of such an instinct. The same is true tive in every age and under every form of faith.

The necessity, and therefore the existence, of such a priori general ideas, in the intellectual and higher moral and religious faculties as our theory assumes and affirms, is further apparent from in the bounds of the New School Presbyterian Church. Yours, in the best of bonds,

Human nature is put under the law of indefi-nite development. The mind is not brought into being in the full maturity of its powers; its end and beginning are not joined in stereotyped perfectness of capacity and action ;-it has a future and range. In the endless and boundless unknown it must be directed by the light of such ertainties of knowledge, and such tendencies longs. It must have capacities adapted and activities correspondent to the scheme of things which lies in the scope of its relations and experiences; and it must carry with it for direction as much of

Unity of the supreme power, unity of the general system of existence, imply impulses and attractions in every atom and every agent which mine. It is difficult, however, even for the charishall at all events achieve the grand design of the universe. If the animal must be born, fully provided for the limited range of its routine life; material forms, and the particular doctrines of if the faculties which are conversant only with justify a system of oppression and wickedness so angels, demons and deities are received into this the facts of physical being that lie within the imappalling as American slavery. But admitting mediate reach of the sensitive organs need to be such to be Christians, is it not our duty to bear furnished with powers and appetencies whose ap- witness against their sin, and to have no fellowand exactly determined by it. So the sentiment prehensions answer truly, without previous in-of benevolence gushes out like a fountain from the struction or experience, to the facts of their ex-when, as a Synod, we must express our utter abistence; much more do those pewers and tendencies of high humanity need to be furnished with divine instinct, impulse and guidance, whose apare sincerely attached to the General Assembly Thus justice, mercy and faith are given; but, "to pointed office it is to comprehend all the truth of do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before fact and principle in nature, and to feel the symtocontinue our connection with it; and with it God" depends for all practical conditions and ultimate results upon all the circumstances which modify human actions. Only those general constinued in the constinued of the whole conscious creation, and know and enjoy the Creator forever. The understanding must be fitted and the strength of our beloved Zion. We cannot to apprehend causes and relations, just as they stand in the omniscient philosophy; and the af- of our connection with slaveholding ministers or fections and sentiments must go out after their objects with the regards which the creative pur pose assigns to them by the laws of universal harour life shall necessarily drift. Within these mony. And how else than by such previous adlimits the actual history of individuals will be justment even in the constitution of the individance as will amount to a full disavowal of all fellow. ual could the demands of selfishness be balanced by the concessions of benevolence—the instincts | erty which cherish the life, with the impulses which devote it to the race—and the relishes of appein the mind as there are unlike species of ideas | tite with the luxuries of the soul, in such symmeand feelings in human experience; it ascribes the try, self-adjustment and unity of action and end?

The harmonies of relation which traverse the

production of every kind of idea to its appropriate whole creation and accomplish its unity are aculty, exclusively, and attributes all general a effected by the correspondences distributed throughout the various orders of being. Each them belongs the primary conception of causation, in possibility exact and perfect. The less nobly common to all. Our union with our own race is therefore with them also. In like manner, our more American than African blood in her veins. union with all that is higher than we, is limited Some white man's daughter, doubtless, was here points in which we resemble them, and sold. beyond, there is no conflict for there is nothing

METAPHYSICS.—No. 3.

Instinctive and rational life, their resemblance of nature and necessities and their differences—Similar ends effected in both by similar powers—Man has not invented any part of his own nature—Only general ideas and feelings are intuitive; the specific are determined by associated faculties—Reason knows causes and sequences, but the religious interesting that apprehends and individualizes God and at locketaughtthat all ideas of reflection are derived.

Wisdom supposes, our intellectual action must be determined in essential correspondence with the universal truth, and our affections impelled into substantial conformity with the all-pervading goodness. Right and wrong, truth and falsehood, good and evil, must be recognised in all worlds. From centre to circumference of sentient being, thought must answer to the attraction of Divine most particular; and so the external senses come to be the only orthodox inlet of truth to the mind.

Locketaughtthat all ideas of reflection are derived trained upon the framework of the universal

must prepare the way for this and kindred ques-

WESTERN RESERVE SYNOD-MEMORIAL-SIGNS OF LIFE.

WASHINGTON, (OHIO,) Oct. 9, 1849. To the Editor of the National Era:

You are aware that the "Western Reserve" was one of the many New School Synods decapitated in the famous act of the General Assembly of 1836, for certain alleged heresies in doctrine and

That has ever been considered by the friends of progress and reform, in politics, morals, and religion, as a master-stroke of Satan's policy. For, ever since, outsiders of the church, looking on. have not failed to witness the dreadful shock given to the before triumphantly advancing cause of revivals of religion, and other kindred inter-

Many, too, in the bosom of the church, who were less prominent, have felt as well as seen the sad effects of that exscinding act—have mourned and wept, and consulted over it, and have often sighed, "How long, O Lord!"
But it would seem that the wounded pride of

Thus, instead of proving the soundness of their faith by their works, they have attempted to do it

And what is the result? Has the church flour-ished as before, by large yearly accessions to her numbers? Have worldly, unchristian men hon-ored her, as "the light of the world," being first and foremost in Reforms? Have Revivals become more frequent and powerful, and wide-spread?

Are we not constrained to exclaim, "How has the gold become dim, and the most fine gold changed."

Is there not a cause for the taunt of infidels for

which is now moving heaven and earth, yes, almost literally upheaving our great nation?

Does not Heaven see here a cause why the treasury f the American Board is worse than empty? beings give us our properly religious ideas and conceptions, but the intellect, with the moral feel-tueen? Why so fem young men volunteer to go to tween? Why so few young men volunteer to go to heathen lands? And so few at home preach the Gos-

pel with apostolic simplicity and success in the "de-monstration of the Spirit?" To many of your readers the recent doings of the Western Reserve Synod will be hailed with joy, as "a token for good," a sign of returning to life. May it be only a harbinger of great good about to

Some of your readers in this vicinity and elsewhere will be instructed by being informed that Mr. Canfield) are not known as "fanatica Cleveland; and, moreover, they are cheerfully sustained by all the vital members of their churches

Memorial of the Synod of the Western Reserve to the General Assembly, on the subject of Slavery.

We distinguish between voluntary and involve simple sentiment of benevolence formed into a stretching ever forward into the infinite; and it tary slavery. We believe there are cases in which policy of philanthropic enterprises. Like so claims eternity and the universe for its sphere the legal relation between master and slave may We believe there are cases in which exist, without guilt on the part of the master. a person be compelled by the force of law and circumstances to sustain that relation, while at kind of energy and action to the general life; but of affection as rule in the system to which it bedoes what he can to rid himself of it. we have no disposition to deny him Christian or Ministeria fellowship. But very different is it with the voluntary slaveholder, who claims the right to tendencies only are secured by the mental organization. The particular ideas and feelings of actual experience are left free to form themselves within these outlines, under the laws which govern the contingencies of rational exonly of a chaos, but absolutely impossible in a | tians. We judge no man. What degree of prejudice, ignorance, and wrong doing, long cherished and confirmed by education and habit, may ty that "hopeth all things," to believe that Christians, and especially Christian ministers, in this enlightened age, can cling to and attempt to think, however, of such a protracted continuance churches and individuals, as must imply a conni vance at the sin of voluntary slaveholding; and ship with the voluntary holding of men as prop

The following comes to us from a highly respectable gentleman, a citizen of St. Louis. Ed. Era.

Sr. Louis, Mo., September 24, 1849. To the Editor of the National Era:

I have just returned to my room, after witness faculty respectively. It refuses the origin of the class or kind is adapted and adjusted to all that ing one of those soul-depressing and most unnat-religious sentiments to the reflecting powers; to is below and around and above it by characters ural of all earth's wicked transactions, THE SALE Three auctioneers, at three several stands, under the eastern front of the Court House of this great One of them sold old furniture; another, horses;

Maria stood in the centre of a crowd, her eyes cast down, her bosom heaving; in silence she stood under the eastern porch of the desecrated For all the purposes of coherence in the gene- Hall of Justice, while men, trafficking in their losophy metaphysical theorists have been endeavoring to derive all general ideas from the particular oring to derive all general ideas from the particular oring to derive all general ideas from the particular oring to derive all general government, and, to effect that ultimate and cents, a sister of "Mary, the mother of Jesus".

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At last, the circle of buyers and sorrowing lookers-on opened again, admitting a girl of seventeen; and now the greedy and hateful eyes of some brightened up as with reflected glare from Satan's keener glance. The bids run rapidly up; this young woman will work more years; never mind her tears, the lash will dry them up; don't tell of her grief, tasks will kill it out; her mother, never mention her; her soul, ah, yes, her soul! Watch her, O Lord God! and, when her earthly tasks of slavery are all done, let the good of eternal life come to her soul, out of the evil of her enslaved life on earth!

As the girl of seventeen left the circle to follow the purchaser of her body, I observed that she took from her fingers three rings, and, with a look of unavailing sorrow, handed them to a boy who stood near, with a word of anxious whispering, which I could not hear—probably she sent them as tokens of a last farewell to friends held dear. She followed out of the crowd and down the street the man who had bought her. She had no halter on her head; it was on the soul. Men of Missouri! press on for Free Soil and

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 18, 1849.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are disposing of communications as fast as we can, consistently with due variety in our table of contents. The outside of this week's Era is heavy, but the matter is for thinkers. The Review of Dr. Smith by S. M. Janney could not well be divided, as it was thought best to issue an extra number of copies containing it for general circulation. The chapter on the Prussian Revolution. furnished by our Berlin correspondent, is full of interest; and number three of the series on Metaphysics, shows that the author is a master of his subject.

Since our last notice to correspondents we have received several additional contributions which will meet with proper attention.

POSTPONEMENT.

After a careful survey of the whole ground, we have concluded to postpone the project of a Daily paper for the present. Hereafter, if circumstances warrant, it will be renewed. In such an enterprise, we must be sure of our ground before we venture.

Meantime, we shall make additional outlays upon our weekly, so as to render it still more worthy of general support.

CALIFORNIA .-

The latest news from California is to the 10th September. The Convention had met. It was supposed by many that Dr. Gwin, of Mississippi, would be the President. King of Georgia, Boggs of Missouri, &c., were talked of as Senators. We regret to learn that the Convention was divided in opinion on the subject of Slavery, some being for pasitive admission, some for non-intervention, some for prohibition. We shall believe in the triumph of the latter class, when we see it. Northerners have gone there to dig gold-Slave-

ERRONEOUS POSITIONS.

"Than the dispute itself, nothing can, as we have already intimated, be more bootless, more void of everything but calamity to the great body of the People on either side. It cannot, by its affirmative decision, add one to the slave population of the Union; it cannot, by its negative decision, free a single slave. Equally illusory are those results of political power which the zealots on either part magnify. Nature herself forbids the introduction of a large slave population into either New Mexico or California; while nothing new regions in numbers sufficient to overbalance their white inhabitants and elect them a slave representation in Congress, what would it signify? Such voters must have come from some where: not even Africans can now be produced as men were in those Greek fables, when serpents' teeth, being sown, sprang up armed war-riors, or stones thrown behind Deucalion and Pyrrha, rose up grown men and women. New Mexico abounds in snakes, and California in stones, for that experiment: but who, should it succeed, shall assure us that the crop and the quarries, will not be white, instead of black? In fine, the new seats of a slave population must, in order to become such, be peopled by the depopuation of an equal amount of previous slave ter ritory; so that the political power of the South will receive a transfer merely, not an accession, and will only gain at one end by losing at the other."-National Intelligencer

We have seldom seen so many erroneous positions condensed into so small a compass. Not one of them, though so confidently taken, can be maintained.

into the new Territories, cannot, it is said, add one to the slave population of the Union. Let us see. So long as the market is kept open for slaves, they will possess a marketable value. New markets for slaves will necessarily raise their price. The result is, no restraints are placed on their increase, on the contrary, it becomes the direct and strong interest of a large portion of the owners of slaves, to encourage their increase.

2. A contrary decision "cannot free a single slave." Just as untenable as the first position. Prevent the new Territories from becoming markets for slaves. Soon the new States of the Southwest, which now receive the surplus slave population, will close their markets. What follows? A redundance of slave labor-a pressure, every day growing heavier, of the slave laborers on the means of subsistence-in many sections, the total worthlessness of "slave property,"-circumstances, at first strongly favoring, finally compelling the substitution of free labor.

3. "Nature herself forbids the introduction of a large slave population into either New Mexico or California." In what respect? Is the climate too temperate? Slavery prevails throughout the icy regions of Russia; besides, California is no colder than Virginia. Is the soil unfit? Large sections will produce rice, and other slave-labor staples. Are the occupations of the Territories likely to be adverse? The drudgery of mining in California is distasteful to freemen, and the artificial irrigation in New Mexico imposes the necessity of hard labor.

4. "Nothing less than a preponderating slave population could make of either New Mexico or California, as to representation, whether in the House or the Senate, a slave Territory." Here is a table which will test this:

1820. 17,384 3,011 56,364 10,222 25.081 Proportion of Slave Population.

MISSOURI

Percent. 141/6 The slave population, it will be seen, so far in 1810 being only about 14 per cent. of the whole, and in 1840, 15 per cent.; and yet Missouri fought its way into the Union, against great odds, as a slave State, and so has continued ever

During the Missouri struggle, which terminated in the triumph of Slavery, the slaveholders dressed? could have numbered scarcely more than 1,000. In Kentucky, where the slaves are only one to four of the white population, and the slaveholders are only one in five of the voters, the question an invasion of her rights, as an invasion of their seen. The following extract of a letter from the has just been decided against freedom. And yet own. the Intelligencer asserts that nothing less than a preponderating slave population in either of the new Territories will make it a slave Territory as to representation!

5. "The new seats of a slave population must, our Government has determined to sustain the in order to become such, be peopled by the de- latter. So the President of that State understood population of an equal amount of previous slave it, for, in his reply to this speech, he says: territory; so that the political power of the South will receive a transfer merely, not an accession, tering itself under the bright banner of the North guard slave property as it is guarded in the pres-

the year 1790, the territory out of which have since been formed the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, was a wilderness; Kentucky and Tennessee, which may be ranked with these States, contained a little over fifteen thousand slaves. Delaware, Mary-

In the course of fifty years, the class of States first mentioned as the new States, were peopled with slaves, became "the new seats of a slave population." According to the Intelligencer, this could have been only by "the depopulation of an equal amount of previous slave territory." Let us see: SLAVE POPULATION. 1790. 1840.

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South - 552,200 1,395,128 Carolina, Georgia Increase - -Slave population of the territory now forming the States of 1790. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennes. see, Kentucky, Missouri, 15,307 1,002,447

So, then, new territory may be stocked with a while this process has been going on, the slaveholding States have increased from six to fifteen,

In view of all these facts, shall we be imposed upon by the notion that the present dispute in relation to slavery in the territories is utterly templating us; it is possible that future genera-bootless," void of reason, and pregnant with tions shall cherish our memory; at least we shall relation to slavery in the territories is utterly nothing but calamity? Never!

NICARAGUA-THE GREAT SHIP CANAL-DIFFI-CULTIES WITH ENGLAND.

The New York papers contain accounts from tke State of Nicaragua to the 14th September. There is at last a favorable prospect for the con-The New York Evening Post publishes the terms | maintaining its rights against Great Britain. of contract proposed between the State of Nicaragua and the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company in New York. The exclusive right of conput in use. The last article of the contract shows

the good sense of the contractors: part of the State of Nicaragua, that the vessels, products, manufactures, and citizens of all nations, shall be permitted to pass upon the proposed ca-nal, through the territory of the State, subject to no other or higher duties, charges, or taxes, than shall be imposed upon those of the United States, provided, always, such nations shall first enter into such treaty stipulations and guarantees, respecting said canal, as may hereafter be entered into between the State of Nicaragua and the United States.

The canal is to be run from the port of St. lakes, waters, and lands situated within the ter- the Canadas. ritory of Nicaragua.

factorily for this debt.

"The Nicaraguan Minister, in reply to this as well as other notes, charges the British Government with the most wanton and unprovoked assault upon the sovereignty and independence of them is the declaration that the Queen of Great Britain has decided to sustain the pretensions of the Mosquito King, and that she would conse quently visit with severe punishment any act of the State of Nicaragua in violation of them. The ragua. As the new contract for a ship canal threat to chastise any nation for maintaining its sovereignty is denounced as an unexampled violation of justice and international rights."

It is probable that the difficulties growing out of these conflicting claims have given rise to the rumor that our Government has protested against the occupation by the British of the Mosquito

The People of Nicaragua are deeply incensed at the conduct of England in giving countenance to the pretensions of the savage who sets up 1. The decision in favor of admitting slavery as King of the Mosquito country, and manifest the warmest friendship for the American Government, which seems disposed to favor their claim to sovereignty over that territory.

On the 12th of July, Mr. Squier, our Minister, was received officially by the Government, in the presence of the Bishop and other dignitaries of on the 1st of October. The Hon. James Guthrie the State. The greatest joy was manifested on the occasion. The ceremonies were enacted amid | J. Helm, Secretary. discharges of cannon, martial music, and the loudest acclamations. From the speech of Mr. Squier we copy the following remarkable para-

"It shall be my aim, sir, in my official and personal intercourse with the Government and Peo-ple of this State, not only to confirm the present harmony and good correspondence which exists between the two Republics, but to create new ties of friendship, and to promote a closer and more intimate relationship between them. They, sir, possess common interests; they both stand before the world the avowed supporters of liberal prin-ciples, and the vindicators of republican institu-tions. The true policy of both is the preservation of order, and the encouragement of education and industry at home, and the maintenance of peace abroad. It is proper, therefore, that they should present an example of that fraternity which, as I have before said, it is the desire of my Government, as I know it is of your Excellency, should exist between the two Republics.

"To this end, and to secure the permanent welfare of both, it is essential that they should pursue a system of policy exclusively American. In the language of an eminent statesman of my own country, (whose memory is reverently cher-ished, and whose words are treasured with care by every American citizen.) 'in order that the abric of international connections between the Republics of this Continent may rise, in the lapse f years, with a grandeur and harmony of proportions corresponding with the magnitude of the means placed by Providence in their power, its foundations must be laid in principles of politics and morals new and distastful to the thrones and ions of the elder world, but coëxtensive with the surface of the globe, and lasting as the changes of time.

"A cardinal principle in this policy is a total exclusion of foreign influence from the domestic and international affairs of the American Republics. And while we would cultivate friendly infrom preponderating, is a very small minority; all the world, and invite to our shores and to the enjoyment of our institutions the people of all the nations, we should proclaim, in language firm and distinct, that the American Continent belongs to Americans, and is sacred to Republican free since, as it regards representation, in both Senate if foreign Powers encroach upon the territories and House. States, they inflict an injury upon all, which it is alike the duty and determination of all to see re-

> States will consider any injury done to Nicaragua as an injury done to them—that they will resent | bind the spirit of free discussion remains to be

certain rights in the Mosquito country, over which the State of Nicaragua claims sovereignty, the language of Mr. Squier plainly implies that

happiness and future prosperity had not arrived. Before we dispatched a Legation to the Minister at Guatemala, and even before the treaty relative to a canal was entered into with Doctor Brown, a citizen of your Republic, we had made some adances to the American Government, with a view to this happy consummation; but our hopes were scarcely sustained by the result But I now see land, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, all the elements of a happy future brought before Georgia, contained a slave population of 552,200. which I am connected; the friendliest feeling towards North America pervades every Nicara-guan heart; and we have the assurances of the sym-pathy and support of the American Government. We pathy and support of the American Government. We have consequently all things we desire to make available the advantages with which Heaven has surrounded us.

Our State considering its geographical position, ought to be the most prosperous in Spanish America; but our inexperience at the time of our separation from Spain, our limited resources, and the civil commotions that have intervened, have retarded the happy day which is now dawning upon us. I am certain that the Government which you represent can appreciate the difficulties which have surrounded our Republic. Your Excellency, being able properly to estimate these circumstances, must already have formed a just idea of this part of Central America, and of the posi-tion of its Government. Believing, therefore, that the best intentions exist upon your part towards us, as I know there is the happiest disposition on ours, I entertain no doubt that we shall succeed in establishing the most intimate relations between the two Republics, and in opening the way to the most glorious enterprise which has been reserved slave population, and the original stock producing for the successors of the immortal Washington. it still go on increasing in the old territory. And I shall have the greatest pleasure in being able o contribute my humble share towards the happiness of Nicaragua, and in congratulating you, in behalf of your Government, for your coopera-

sending now thirty instead of twelve Senators to tion in so glorious an enterprise.

"Let us begin, most excellent sir, let us begin this great work under these bright auspices, and we shall be sure of obtaining the best results. The People of the two American Continents are conhave the conscious satisfaction of having neglected no means, omitted no sacrifice, in securing the grand objects so ardently desired by two sister Republics, determined mutually to sustain their interests, their honor, and their integrity."

The attention of the reader is called to the portions of this speech we have placed in italics. They clearly indicate a conviction on the part of the Government of Nicaragua that it is to have struction of the ship canal across the Isthmus. the support of the American Government, in

It is time that the country should understand something of our relations to England. Has the Administration assumed the position that Engstruction is to be vested in the company, which is | land shall have no more territory on this Contirequired to complete the work in twelve years, nent? If so, on what ground, on what principle and which is to have the sole control of it for of right, on what maxim of sound policy will it eighty-five years from the day when it shall be maintain such a position? England is not properly foreign to this continent. She has large interests, extensive possessions here. She owns an "ARTICLE 36. It is expressly stipulated, on the extent of territory almost as great as that of the United States. If by conquest, purchase, or diplomacy, we may extend our territory, what right have we to say that she may not do the same? Let us understand what is meant by this assumption, that no foreign Power shall be permitted further to colonize on this Continent.

We can easily understand why, if the right of way for a ship canal, to be constructed across the Isthmus, by Americans, be disputed by a foreign Power, it may become the duty of our Govern-John's, on the Atlantic, or any more favorable | ment to maintain and enforce this right. But point, to the port of Relijo, Gulf of Amapala, or this is a very different question from that just Fauseca, Tamerinda, St. John's of the South, or adverted to. If England has no right of terany other point on the Pacific Ocean that the ritorial extension on this Continent, she has engineers of the company may decide upon; by none of territorial occupation. If we may rightmeans of the St. John's River, Lake Nicaragua, fully go to war to drive her out of the Mosquito River Tipitapa, Lake of Leon, or any other rivers, | country, we may do the same to dispossess her of

While we would firmly maintain all our own Some difficulty may arise from the occupation rights, at all hazards, and exert all our powers of the mouth of the St. John's by the English. peacefully in behalf of the rights of the other | Leavitt, Secretary of the Boston Cheap Postage Mr. Chatfield, the British Consul General, justi- | States on this continent, discountenancing in evefies this occupation, not by pleading the claims of ry proper way undue foreign influence, we would the Musquito King, but by an alleged hypothe- refrain from assuming a position of irritating de- The attention of the reader is called to the folslaves and slave-owners be transported to the the route indicated, which does not provide satis- her, so as to promote the peaceful accomplishment of annexation. Our Government will tolerate no monopoly by England, in the Isthmus, which will sustaining the pretensions of a horde of savages | mable boon of cheap postage. against the claims of the civilized State of Nica secures no exclusive privileges to the United | country with a weekly circulation of two millions, States, but grants to all the nations of the world or one hundred and four millions a year, he supequal privileges, it cannot be supposed that the poses that forty-six millions of these are carried English Government will throw any obstacles in the way. A just, far-seeing, and magnanimous policy will rather induce it to extend all the aid in its power to so noble an enterprise.

> INSTALLATION .- Rev. A. L. Rankin was, on the 3d day of October, installed pastor of the Free Presbyterian church of Greenfield, by Ripley

CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

The Convention called to amend the Constitu tion of the State of Kentucky met at Frankfort of Louisville was elected President, and Thomas

Several propositions for reform have been introduced, ordered to be printed and laid upon the table : among them, a series by Mr. Turner. to the effect that all officers of Government shall be elected directly or indirectly by the People that elections shall continue but one day, and votes be cast viva voce; that the Legislature shall sit biennially; that the General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners. They shall pass laws to permit the owners to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors: Provided, The persons emancipated shall be sent out of the United States at the expense of the person who emancipated them, and be sold into bondage, for the benefit of the public Treasury, in case of their return to Kentucky. That no person shall henceforth be slaves within this Commonwealth, except such as are now so, and the descendants of the females of them, and such as may be brought to this State by bona fide emigrants, and the descendants of the females of them, and such as citizens of Kentucky shall derive title to out of the State, by marriage, devise, or descent, and the descendants of the females of

The provision in regard to emancipation would amount almost to a prohibition of the act. First. the Legislature is to be forbidden to emancipate, and then slaveholders themselves are not to be allowed to emancipate unless they send them at their own expense out of the United States; an inhuman condition, and to many, an impossible

This is the only movement on the subject of slavery thus far in the Convention.

Mr. McCarty, a reporter for the Louisville Courier, desiring to obtain admission to the floor of the House, at a Reporter's desk, a resolution was introduced to admit him, but, after considerable discussion, it was rejected. It was pretended We should also let it be understood, that that if one was admitted, there would be so many applications as to incommode the Convention, but the real reason of rejecting the resolution was probably the fact that the Courier was distinguished as an Emancipation paper. We know the action Here is a pledge virtually given that the United of the Convention will be extremely averse to Emancipation; but, whether it will attempt to Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Jour-

paper, is anything but liberal. "Whether adequate security will be taken the views which members take of their pledges on the slavery question. The substance and very essence of those pledges was to put down Eman-

from the man who sold other men, another woman, whose flesh, not so fair as Maria's, was not prized other." Let facts answer this assumption. In

As for putting down the Emancipation movement, there is but one way of doing it, and that ficit incurred in newspaper carrying—a policy is by putting down slavery.

For the National Era. THE BRIGHTEST GEM IN WOMAN'S CROWN.

BY EMANUEL VITALIS SCHERB. of Switzerland.

The Brightest Gem in Woman's Crown-what is it? Her richest dowry, and her sweetest charm? The loadstone irresistible which draws All hearts, free, willing captives after her? The enchanter's wand, that spell-binds to her feet. It is not Youth-the fickle butterfly :

It is not Beauty—the ephemeral flower; It is not Wit—too oft a poisoned dart; It is not Riches-what are they to love? It is not-power, glory, noble birth, Nor anything the world can give or take What is it, then? I know it well, but it is hard to say. It is the childlike singleness of heart;

The angelic purity of a virgin soul; The queenlike majesty of womanhood; The trinity of virgin, child, and matron It is a heart where joys of heaven dwell, With truest sympathy for all earth's woes; A soul, itself as pure from sinful stain, As full of pity for her sister's failings; A grace as modest as the violet, Yet like the violet shedding sweet perfume A mind alike to every lot resigned, To wreaths of roses and to crowns of thorns; Humble, yet proud to follow in His steps,

Who bore the cross, and went through shame to glory Her humble brother and her mighty Lord. These, and, withal, a something undefined And undefinable in mortal speech,
A nameless grace that floats all round her being, And veils her, as the halo does the moon.

All things divine are inexpressible: We love and worship, but cannot define All things divine are inexpressible; And of things human, this is most divine. But if man's faltering tongue must name a thing. Which only angels call aright in heaven, Behold it written in that sacred page, Where human language most divinely speaks: St. Paul has named it; it is --- I. Corinthians, xili.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

One of the most important subjects that can ccupy the attention of the approaching Congress is that of cheap postage. There can be no doubt that public opinion is in favor of a uniform rate | tax one class of newspapers and exempt another of two cents for all distances on letters weighing is to legislate in favor of the latter against the not more than half an ounce. This policy would former-a thing Congress has no right to do probably have been adopted by Congress at its Besides, as we have often shown, such discrimi selves to be divided in opinion in relation to the per is and will be sustained by local interests, abolition of the franking privilege, and of postage which require a local organ, and, by aid of the on newspapers sent within thirty miles of the | telegraph, it cannot fail to supersede the mere place of their publication. These two measures newspaper coming from a greater distance. As are not identified with the question of Letter to papers, printed in cities, which are charac-Postage, and should not be mixed up with it. terized more by the magazine than newspaper Public opinion is not settled in relation to them, style, they cannot come in competition with it, it is settled as it regards the two cents rate on and the attempt to discriminate against them, letters. Why not embody this opinion in the were it within the power of Congress, would be form of law? It cannot delay the settlement of entirely gratuitous. the other questions, it cannot prejudice one side or the other. On the contrary, having disposed which, we think, with a single amendment deof the great subject of Letter Postage, it will be serves favorable consideration easier to arrive at a wise decision in regard to "1. That the uniform rate of postage on newsnewspaper postage. There will then be no temp-tation to "log-roll" or compromise. The same "2. All regular subscribers to be allowed to remark will hold good in regard to the franking pay their postage quarterly in advance. Otherwise, the postage to be doubled, or the publisher notiprivilege. Let each measure of reform stand on | fied to stop the paper. its own merits, be decided by considerations relating solely to itself.

We have lately received a Circular from Joshua Association, containing several suggestions on the | sional papers in the bundles sent to subscribers. question of newspaper postage, worthy of notice.

Total of newspaper postage The Government now pays nearly four hun-

from one ocean to the other; and we suppose a dred thousand dollars to aid in the circulation of the discount. the State, and enumerates various acts by which determination on the part of Britain to prevent knowledge among the People, and Mr. Leavitt Among a similar monopoly by us, has led her to the well remarks, that it "had better pay the whole adoption of the absurd and unjustifiable policy of \$1,151,001, than deprive the People of the inesti-

Adopting the estimate of Senator Allen that two thousand newspapers are published in the out of the mail, while sixty-eight millions pay postage; say fifty-one millions a cent, and seventeen millions a cent and a half: and then he submits the following inquiries:

"1. Will it be an advantage to the publishers to have newspapers carried free of postage? "2. Is it practicable to secure equal attention and faithfulness in the post offices, when no post-

"3. What was the general experience of the effect of the law of 1845 in favor of the free circulation of newspapers within a circuit of 30 miles around the place of publication? Is the advantage of free circulation to ac-

crue to the publishers, or to the public?

"5. Out of what fund should the sum of \$1,151,000, the actual cost of the Post Office, be defrayed? Shall it be, as at present, by a tax make an annual appropriation for the charge. upon letters, or shall it come from the genenal | The revenues of the Post Office ought no more Treasury, by appropriation for that purpose?

"6. Will the press and the people sustain their representatives in making this appropriation from

the Treasury, for the diffusion of knowledge?" Were newspapers exempt from postage, it would be impossible, we think, to secure "equal attention and faithfulness in the post offices," so long as the appointment of postmasters should remain in the hands of the Postmaster General. But, give the appointing power to the People; let postmasters be dependent upon them for office. and the evil contemplated by the inquiry would

be obviated. Under the present mode of appointment, how ever, we should apprehend that both publishers and subscribers would suffer detriment from irregularities in the conveyance and delivery of newspapers, were they released from postage. That subscribers would be multiplied, and in this way the profits of publishers be increased, we cannot doubt. The postage, for example, on the Era, now amounts to nearly as much as the price of half a year's subscription; and should we ever start a Daily, the postage per annum at the present rates would be nearly five dollars. Low freight encourages trade; low fare, travel; cheap letter postage increases correspondence; cheap newspaper postage multiplies subscribers; the abolition of all postage would of course multiply them still more. But, after all, the cost of carriage and delivery would have to be paid by the People, in one way or another. They cannot have service rendered them for nothing. The tax taken off their newspapers, they must pay on their letters, or on articles of consumption: the sum of \$1,151,000 must be provided for by high letter postage, by a tax on imports, or a direct assessment. So that, after all, they only shift the burden from one hand to the other.

It must be recollected, too, that a large portion of the forty-six million newspapers that now are circulated out of the mails, would be brought into them by exemption from postage, and that the same cause would indefinitely augment the number of newspapers. So that the cost of carriage, assorting, and delivery, would be greatly increased. The probability is, that a burden of not less than fifteen hundred thousand dollars would be thrown upon the Treasury. Are the People willing to pay so much addi-

tional, in the shape of tariff taxes, for the diffu-In view of the pretensions of Great Britain to nal, understood to be one of the editors of that sion of knowledge? For, we take it for granted, no sane man will contend that letters should hear the burden of newspaper postage -in other aware, he has now a certificate of deposite;) and against future agitation of the Emancipation words, that he who writes and receives letters, question is very doubtful. This will depend upon should pay the cost of bringing newspapers to his neighbor. To free newspapers from postage, and State, whose testimony might be desired by either then keep up a high tax on letters, to pay the party.

against the recurrence of that agitation which sprung up under the present Constitution, they will keep their pledges to the ear and break them penses of conveyance and delivery; but they are charged five cents with a view of lessening the degrossly unjust. If newspapers are to be free, then let the charges of carrying them be borne by the

Treasury. Common sense teaches this. For one, though it would greatly advance our personal interests, to have newspapers exempted from postage, we are not yet prepared to admit that it would be a wise or just policy.

In respect of the proposition to make newspapers free within thirty miles from the seat of publication, we do not think it ought to be entertained by Congress for a moment. The following extract from the Circular referred to, sets the matter in a very clear light: "Mr. Allen's proposition was to allow the free

postage only to papers circulating within thirty miles from the office of publication. This would probably include three-fourths of the one-cent postages, amounting to about 38,000,000, leaving 30,000,000 subject to postage, which at a uniform rate of one cent would pay \$300,000. There would then be only \$851,000 to be appropriated out of the Treasury for expense of newspaper postage. "1. If the Government pays \$851,000 to defray the cost of newspaper postage, and allow 38,000,000 papers to go free, by what rule of justice shall the publishers or purchasers of the other 30,000,000 be taxed with postage?

"2. If it is the general policy of the Government to carry the greater part of newspapers gratis, for the diffusion of information, is it consistent to impose a tax of \$300,000 on a part, as a hindrance to this diffusion?

"3. If the freedom of opinion and of discussion is essential to the preservation of political liberty is it proper for the Government to coerce the people to take certain newspapers, by compelling them to pay a discriminating tax upon others?

"4. Does not the preservation of our Union re-quire that the Post Office should carry out the principle laid down in the 42d No. of the Federalist, to wit, 'TO FACILITATE INTERCOURSE BE-TWEEN THE STATES,' and therefore to promote

the widest diffusion of opinions and sentiments equally over the whole country?

"5. Is it proper for Congress to legislate against the efforts and interests of that class of citizens who conduct the various religious, agricultural, literary, scientific, and other general newspapers, which involve great labor and expense, and must always depend for their support upon a circulation much wider than a thirty-mile circuit? tion much wider than a thirty-mile circuit?

"6. Does not the impracticability of a just dis-

orimination establish the principle of UNIFORM POSTAGE, as the only right rule—that all should be free, or all charged alike ?"

So we think. We have from time to time expressed our views at length on this subject. To project. ast session, had not its supporters suffered them- nation is not needed. The county or district pa-

The Circular suggests the following plan,

"3. All papers not sent to regular subscribers to be paid in advance at the office where they are mailed-except the usual free exchange papers, which will be continued, of course. "4. Publishers prohibited from including occa-

"5. To facilitate the prepayment of postage on occasional papers, let the Post Office furnish less than a preponderating one could make of either, as to representation, whether in the House or the Senate, a slave territory. But, besides, could physical causes even be set at naught, and 6. It would probably be for the interest of the

Department to sell these newspaper stamps, in quantities of a thousand or more, at a liberal reluction, of one fourth, or even one half-the inase of business more than compensating for This would secure the payment of postage on

all papers sent by mail, and prevent the mails from being burdened with useless trash. It would facilitate the circulation of newspapers for purooses of advertising, electioneering, and other obects, and throw the expense where it belongs, upon those who send the papers." The single amendment we propose is this: Let

all regular subscribers be allowed to pay their postage quarterly in advance or on each number as they take it from the office: otherwise, double postage to be charged, or the publisher notified to stop.

The Circular says nothing of the Franking Privilege, but, doubtless, it will come up as a question in connection with postage reform. We have argued and protested against it so often, that it is needless for us now to attempt to expose its injustice and impolicy. It is abominable that the private correspondence of the People should be taxed, for the purpose of paying expenses on the private, official, or electioneering correspondence of members of Congress and officers of the Government, If they must be exempt from postage, charge their correspondence or documents sent or received by them, to the Government, and to be drawn upon for such expenses, than for the pay of a Congressman, or the salary of a Govern-

We hope the Press will take up this subject, and insist that Congress shall take early action on the subject. "It is quite desirable," says the Circular, "that the friends of Postage Reform should come to some harmonious view. If it is the voice of the Press that newspapers should go free, the Cheap Postage Association will cordially concur. And they ask in return the earnest support of the Press for the great object of CHEAP POSTAGE for the People. If there is a concurrence of views, a bill can probably be passed so early in the next session of Congress, as to admit of the necessary preparation for introducing the new system at the beginning of the fiscal year, on the first day of July, 1850."

THE CASE OF J. M. BARRETT.

We find in the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph some notice of the case of J. M. Barrett. It came on at Spartanburg, on the 3d instant, before Judge O'Neall, the grand jury having found a true bill against him. He was charged in the indictment, under the act of 1820, "with bringing into and circulating within the State of South Carolina, certain papers calculated to disturb the peace of the State." The correspondent of the Telegraph remarks

that there was "by no means that excitement which a stranger might naturally have inferred from the circumstances attending the previous history of the case." Very likely. The citizens of Spartanburg are probably beginning to find out that they have been making much ado about nothing. On the 4th, the Solicitor moved a continuance

of the case on the part of the State, on the ground that he had not yet been able to procure certain testimony of importance. Sampson Bobo, counsel for the defendant, stated that in justice to his client he could consent to a continuance only on conditions-"that he himself had been exposed to personal inconvenience from his position as counsel, and that the imprisonment of the defendant had already affected his health, and could not be extended much longer without a fatal result." The case was continued on the following terms:

"1st. That defendent be admitted to bail on entering into recognizance of \$1,000 with good security in like sum, (for which amount, as you are 2d. That he be permitted (in conjunction with the Solicitor) to examine by regular commission all persons residing beyond the limits of the

creditable to the "chivalry" of Spartanburg. The Columbia Telegraph "breathes freer," and liam F. Hunter, W .- Ohio. emarks, that "with pride and pleasure" it records "this remarkable instance of respect for the laws on the part of our people; for no man in whose veins runs warm blood, and not milk and water, can deny that the provocation given by Barrett cate what party they would probably act with it was most gross and grievous, and his escape due most cases, where anti-slavery considerations ar more to the forbearance of the people than to any out of the question. How many of these gentle other cause !"

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

All accounts from Canada concur in represent- themselves, and the adoption of a wise, an hones ing that the sentiment in favor of annexation to and independent policy, would secure them this country is steadily growing. On the 10th | controlling influence over the House. instant, a declaration in favor of annexation being drawn up at Montreal, received, in the short space of five hours, the signatures of three hundred of the first merchants, land holders, and professional men, including two members of Parlia-

ment, and two of the Queen's Council. The Montreal Courier fears that it is rather premature, and may occasion division among those looking for the same end. It contends that a general organization should first be formed, and then an address be issued. The papers are discussing the number and boundaries of the States that are to be. The Montreal Gazette proposes the following:

"1. The State of Canada West, to include the whole of Upper Canada, down to the foot of Lake Ontario. The population of this would be exclusively English, with the exception of some fifty of rain than for many years, and the same may be a solution of the same of the or sixty thousand French, scattered over it, or settled near Detroit

2. The State of Canada East, to include the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the exception of some of the southern townships. The population of this would be almost exclusively rench, with the exception of Quebec, where the Irish laboring classes are pretty numerous, but go with the French—the mercantile classes having no political influence, and indeed being quite

3. The State of Central Canada, to consist of the Ottawa District, and of that portion of Upper Canada which lies between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, of the District of Montreal, and of that of St. Francis, leaving to Canada East the bordering parishes of purely French character, and taking on the south the townships of British law and settlement."

Let the Canadas succeed in obtaining the as sent of Great Britain to their independence, and there would be no obstacle, we think, on the part of our Government, to annexation. The presumption is, that it looks favorably upon the culture especially that she exhibits her strengt

Its peaceful accomplishment would be a great achievement for the present Administration, and would probably give it new strength.

It is to be hoped that Great Britain will vield gracefully to the necessity which calls for the inependence of her Colonies. It were a blot upon her great name, to seek to hold them in reluctant dependence. She can boast that she has planted Colonies such as the world has never seen, and that she has infused into them a Life full of the richest developments. Now, let her grant independence to these Canadian colonies, and hers will be the singular glory, that she is the only Mother of Empires who has had the magnanimity and wisdom voluntarily to emancipate her dependencies from pupilage and subjection.

CHICAGO.

The growth of Chicago is a pretty fair illustration of the growth of the Northwestern States. In 1836, the value of its imports was \$325,203.90; of its exports, \$100,000.64. The following table from the Chicago Tribune, shows the pr

Year.	Population.	Imports.	Exports.
1840	4,853	562,106 20	228,635 7
1841		564,347.88	348,862.2
1842		664,347.88	659,305 20
1843	7,580	971,849.75	682,210.8
1844		1,686,416 00	785,504.2
1845	12,088	2,043,445.73	1,543,519.8
1846	14,199	2,027,150.00	1,813,468.0
1847	17,000	2,641,852 52	2,296,298,0
1848	19,724	8,338,639 66	10,706,332.5

made in 1833, and the first shipment of wheat in the products of the earth on a beneficent soil an under free institutions, as this State furnishe creased exports of these and some other staple articles, for seven years past: Year, Wheat, Flour. Beef & Pork. Wool.

Reach Bbls. Bbls. Lbs.

1010	- 00,0,001	AND THE ST	10,000	1,000
1843	628,967	10,786	21,492	22,050
1844	891,894	6,320	14,038	96,635
1845	956,860	13,752	13,268	216,616
1846	1,459,594	28,045	31,224	281,222
1847	1,974,300	32,538	48,920	411,488
1848	2,160,000	45,200	59,200	961,400
In nir	e years the	populat	ion incre	ased almo
four-fold	d, while the	imports i	nareased	fifteen-fol

and the exports forty-seven-fold; a growth of trade almost unexampled.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The gain of a Democratic member of Congress the two parties will have a majority in the House of Representatives. If the eleven members yet to be elected should be of the same politics as those representing the same districts in the last Congress, there would be, in a full House, a Whig majority of one: Thus:

	New Congress.		Old Congres	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whi	
Illinois	1	6	1	6
Missouri -	0	5	0	5
Arkankas -	. 0	1	0	1
Iowa	0	2	0	2
Vermont -	3	1	3	1
Maine -	2	5	1	6
Georgia -	. 4	4	4	4
Pennsylvania -	15	- 9	17	7
Florida	1	0	1	0
South Carolina	0	7	0	7
Ohio* - : "	10	10	11	9
New York	32	2	24	10
New Jersey -	4	1	4	1
Massichusetts!	9	0	9	0
Michigan -	1	2	0	3
Delaware -	1	0	1	0
Wisconsint -	2	1	0	2
New Hampshire	e 2	2	2	2
Connecticut -	1	3	4	0
Rhode Island -	2	0	1	1
Virginia -	1	13	6	8
North Carolina	6	3	6	3
Tennessee *	4	7	5	6
Kentucky -	- 6	4	6	4
Indiana	. 1	9	4	6
Alabama -	2	5	2	5
Texas	0	2	0	2
Maryland	3	3	4	2
	113	107	116	103
* One vacancy by	the deat	h of Rode	olphus	Dickinso

March, 1849, until the ne § One vacancy, by the de	ath of	ortion Mr. N	meut. Jewman, D	emocrat
YET TO	BE EL	EDT	ED.	
	W. A.		Last	Congre
COLUMN SERVICE	Whol	e nun	ber. Wh	ig. De
Mississippi -		- 4	1	3
Louisiana -		- 4	1	3
Vacancy in Ohio		- 1	0	1
Ditto in Massacl	husett	s 1	1	. 0
Ditto in Virginia	a	- 1	0	1
				10 -
		11	3	8
Elected as above		220	113	107
			-	
Total		231	116	115
			115	
Whice majority			. 1	

Such will be the political complexion of the House, if the remaining eleven members should The elections in Louisiana and Mississippi take

place on the 5th of next month. The vacancies in Ohio and Virginia will be filled before the meeting of Congress. Also the vacancy in Massachusetts, if a choice can be effected, which is very doubtful. Three or four trials have already en made without success .- Journal of Commerce These tables are valuable, but the omission to

recognise the Free Soil members as a distinct class is calculated to mislead. Our readers will bear in mind that the following gentlemen have been elected either by the Free Soil Party, or by such a combination of parties, as to bind them in honor to make the anti-slavery cause paramount to all party interests: Amos Tuck, D. James Wilson, W.-N. H.

Charles Allen, W., Horace Mann, W.-Mass-C. F. Cleveland, D., Walter Booth, D.-Ct. David Wilmot, D., John W. Howe, W .- Pen-Preston King, D .- New York.

for engaging in such a cause; certainly not very Joshua R. Giddings, W., Lewis Campbell, W. Joseph M. Root, W., John Crowell, W., Wil

George W. Julian, D.-Indiana. William Sprague, W.-Michigan. Charles Durkee, D.-Wisconsin-18. We have designated them D. or W., to indi

men may consider themselves exempt from an

obligation to act independently of the old part

organizations, time will reveal. Union amon

THINGS IN OHIO.

CLARKE Co., OHIO, Oct. 8, 1849. To the Editor of the National Era: The product of some of the crops in this Star

will be much less this year than in the last; an perhaps, on the whole, they will not be equal the average for two or three years past. And ye in despite of the "crop-croaking," of which we a ways hear more or less, and the real falling off i some sections of the country, we shall raise enoug to furnish food for millions beside our own popul lation, and maintain our rank as the first agricu tural State in the Union. The early part of the summer was unusually wet; in the month of Jun as shown by observations, there was a greater fa said of the weather in July. For the last si weeks, however, we have had warm, dry weather in which the corn has matured rapidly, and r. pened earlier than usual. The wheat, in some lo calities, has been nearly destroyed by the rus but from all points we hear of the richness of th corn crop, both in quantity and quality. Th abundance of the corn will make up, to a gree extent, for the deficiency of the wheat yield i Ohio and several other States. A still further compensation will be made in the extent of the potato crop, of which the most gratifying accoun

According to the last Report of the Patent O fice, it appears that, in the leading products, Oh stands foremost as an agricultural State. In in land navigation, she is probably the third in th Union; she ranks as sixth in ship-building, an her manufactures are extensive; but it is in agr and her ability to export vast quantities of bres and meat to the hungry masses of earth's popul tion. The export of the United States to Gree Britain, in bread, meat, grain, and cheese, bu very little exceeds the surplus crop of this sing State. In the following table will be seen, as nes as can be estimated, the amount of the crops Ohio last year, their probable value, and the ran which Ohio bears, compared with the other State in this respect:

Value. Wheat - 20,000,000 bush. \$15,000,000 1st State. 8,000,000 1st 16,000,000 2d - 30,000,000 Ind. corn 70,000,000 2.800,000 1,500,000 4th Buckw't 1,500,000 1,000,000 3d Potatoes 5,000,000 " 1,250,000 5th 1.900.000 tons 8,000,000 3d 9,500,000 lbs. 500,000 7th 51,250,000

The value of these crops alone was over fift millions of dollars. This is very near the valu of the entire cotton crop of our Southern State for 1848, of which so much is said and boasted. Besides this, the cheese exported from Ohio worth nearly or quite one million of dollars, an

the wool crop twice that sum. If any one think these estimates too great, let him spend a summe in travelling in various directions through ou State; observe its comparative freedom from mountains and barren land; the large proportio of the whole capable of cultivation; the richnes of our soil; the abundant means of communications of communications of communications. tion; the full scope given to industry and enter prise; and he will no longer be astonished at the advancement which the State has made. There not a community to be found offering as fine a illustration of the advantages of the cultivation of The Government imposes nothing that can be re garded as restrictions upon the private enterpris of its citizens, and the State, under the circum stances, would be prosperous with a much wors Government than we have yet had. The farme of Ohio may be said (with an application of th language much less figurative than is often necessary) to live under his own vine and fig tree

partaking of all the blessings, upon his own luxuriant fields, of a land flowing with milk and hone

An increasing attention is given in some part of our State to agricultural fairs, cattle-shows, &. At one held this week by the Clarke and Madi son County Agricultural Society, a most credits ble exhibition was made, both as to quality an numbers of the cattle, fruits and vegetables, an agricultural implements—showing what might would interest themselves in such fairs. The fa horticultural exhibition in Cincinnati last wee was unequalled by anything of the kind we hav yet had in the West. Considering the unfavora-ble character of the season, the display of fruits vegetables, and flowers, was remarkable. to the decorations of the beautiful and spaciou hall; the architecture of the floral temples, mor uments, and cottages; the general arrangement of the shrubbery, which formed the back-ground of all sides of the room; the taste displayed in the disposition of all the articles exhibited—all was worthy of the highest praise. It was creditable to the ladies who gave such minute attention the adornment of the room and to the Society i self. The great State Agricultural Fair whic was to have been held a month since, near Cir cinnati, but was deferred, on account of the prev alence of the cholers, until September, 1850, wil no doubt exceed in all respects any similar ex hibition ever yet made west of Buffalo. We hav in this and adjacent States the means of makin

one worthy of the country. The delay will serv

to awaken inquiry and interest, and a spirit wi be aroused, there is reason to hope, which wi

seek to rival the fame, in this connection, which

has been awarded to the cultivators of the Empir

The great project of a railroad from St Louis to Cincinnati, in regard to which so much he been written, is "dragging its slow length along So many hindrances lie in the way of its succe it may never be carried through in the shape which the enterprise was first projected. S Louis, some months since, appropriated half million of dollars, and the Legislature of Ohi authorized the City Council of Cincinnati to sub scribe one million, upon certain conditions. On of these only have been fulfilled—the consent of the voters-which was given by a large majoritybetween six and seven ayes to one in the negritive. The other conditions were, the right way secured to the Mississippi river, and the lecation of the road on a suitable route. A surve of a route through the southern parts of Indian and Illinois was made last winter by Professo Mitchell, who estimated the expense at five mil lions of dollars. This is believed by many to much too low an estimate, and a more norther route at a greater distance from the Ohio rive. and passing through the more central and thickl settled portions of these States, is now general preferred. As to the right of way through Illi nois, the Legislature of that State did not gran it at its last session, and it is extremely doubtfu to say the least, whether it will give the permi sion at the extra session soon to meet. The Stat wishes the road to terminate at Alton instead St. Louis, and there are several projects for rai roads in that State which are believed to promis more for the advancement of its interests than great line running entirely through the State, f the advantage chiefly of St. Louis. The railro from Richmond (near the eastern boundary of Idiana) to Terre Haute will be completed in a year hence, and it will be easy for Illinois, if it is her interest to have a railroad to the Mississipp to construct one from the Wabash at the above coint. The road now about being commen rom Cincinnati to Hamilton can easily be con tinued to Dayton, which has one in progress (Richmond; and thus a complete line would be extended from Cincinnati to the Mississippi, with out the necessity at all for the great scheme of the "Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company," which instead of five millions, would cost nearer fifteen millions. The former route, too, would pas through more important towns in the three States and a richer country, and at about equal distances from the Ohio river and the lakes. It seem plain to me, that it would bring more trade t

Cincinnati, and prove more beneficial to the State

ern route. There are a number of local and con

flicting interests involved, and, under the circum

stances, the City Council of Cincinnati has cen

tainly done very right in postponing their sub

scription until something more definite has bee settled in regard to the route. They have mad

they have in this matter. In my article on the cholera in Cincinnati, it was given as the estimate of the Board of Health that there was a population of 90,000 in the city during the prevalence of the epidemic. This, compared with the number of interments, would show a mortality of about 1 in 15 from all diseases. This, I am assured by those hest qualified to judge, presents the health of the city in too undayorable an aspect. The truth is, some of the landstorm of the landstorm, of twenty-two cemeteries reported—such as the Wesleyan and guns, is now in the Golden Horn, lying alongside cemeteries reported—such as the Wesleyan and Spring Grove—are from three to five miles from the city, and were used by the population for a good company, but it may tend to take down Rusyet greater distance as burial places. The reports from the sextons were not confined to the odies brought from the city, and it is fair to say that a population of from 120,000 to 130,000 made use of these nineteen cemeteries as places in which to "bury their dead." This would make the mortality for the four months closing with the 31st of August very near 1 in 21. Yours, &c.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sentember 28, 1849. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIE: Now, that the cholera is beginning to give us breathing time, England finds that she has got another thorn in the flesh, in the shape of an old sore subject, yelept Ireland. The great difficulty appears to be, now, the settling of the respective rights and privileges of landlords and tenants, and it is not easy to see how satisfaction can be given, except through the medium of ball cartridges, as long as a fraction of Anglo-Saxon bly wrings the last farthing from eight million starving Catholics. Meanwhile, rows and riots been about the ears together, at Clonmell, on the crop question; Paddy being resolved to clear the crops m et armis, in the teeth of thievish landlords and tithes. It, is, moreover, reported, that secret societies are in existence, and, in the thick of all this pretty muss, there is a talk of building a palace for the Queen in the Emerald Isle! They

certainly are sadly in want of sovereigns there.

I have good reason to know that the Irish question will be agitated rather warmly in the next session of Parliament, if not before, as Mr. Bright has paid Paddy a visit, and gathered a useful crop of facts to cast in the teeth of certain Honorable gentlemen who are fond of ruminating on our glorious Constitution, and chewing the cud of conservatism. In England, the greater part of the newspaper press is devoted to a searching inquiry into the causes of cholera, and a sweeping denunciation of our impurities; the result of which will be. I trust, our national conversion to adult baptism, and adoption of the water cure. I hear that some medical gentlemen of Bristol affirm that they have discovered certain living organisms in great numbers in the air and water of infected districts and in the "rice water" discharges of cholera patients; but it remains to be seen if they are the cause or the consequence of the epidemic. It is rather singular, that since the adoption of forms of prayer and days of humiliation, in connection with the cholera, the deaths have fallen off to one-fourth. The mortality in the week ending September 8th, was, in London, 1,628, and in that ending September 22d, it was reduced to 850. On Monday, the 10th, the deaths amounted to 454, and on Wednesday, the 27th, only to one hundred and two. Amongst the provincial towns, Leeds appears to be the one that suffers most, as yesterday's return gave twenty-two deaths, a number exceeding that of any other place, except the

I regret to have to inform you that poisonings continue to be very frequent and diabolical in their character, in this country, and I fear that nothing can stop them, till Government steps in and prevents free trade in arsenic by unlicensed dealers. So true it is that the laissez faire and laissez passer system cannot be carried out with- EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. out ruining a State, and that Government interference is necessary for the daily protection of life. It is an awkward question if this argument does not apply to the organization of labor, and if laborer from the poisonous influence of overwork in ill-ventilated factories. This is the question put by modern democracy to the monarchy of the middle classes, and the secret of modern revolutions. The only answer they have got, as yet, is lead and steel—at best, cold comfort.

The India Mail is just come in, bringing news from Madras down to the 13th of August. The intelligence is scanty—the Punjaub being quite tranquil, and the only circumstance of any moment being the sickness of our troops at Lahore. There is really an absolute stagnation of all interest in France, the President being in the pocket of M. de Falloux, who wields the Cabinet at his pleasure. Austria is said to be negotiating very actively at Paris to settle the differences of the French and Papal Governments, Palmerston having given her carte blanche and a clear coast

to arrange the matter a Vaimable.

As it has been quite the fashion of late for the French to give themselves airs, a M. Arban, who, I suppose, thought that he ought not to be behind his age in inflation, has been taking an airing in a balloon, which whisked him, on the 2d instant, Pion-forte, near Turin, a distance of 140 leagues, in eight hours. This is, actually, far the most interesting piece of intelligence that has reached us from France. It is eminently a sign of the times-soaring, rudderless, on the wings of inflation. It appears that M. Arban left Chateau des Fleurs at six o'clock in the evening, and passed over the wood of Estrib at eight o'clock, when he was, by experiments that he made, 4,000 metres The temperature was, at that elevation, dry and cold, being four degrees below zero (cen tigrade) He now resolved to cross the Alps, and dvancing rapidly, he found the cold increase, while a bright moon enlightened his course. The wind was rather baffling, and he was obliged frecades glittering in the silver moonlight. At 11 o'clock, he had attained the summit of the Alps, when he ascertained that he had risen to an elevaof mirage, occasioned by the reflection of the moon on the snow, and which led him to think that he was over the open sea. He descried Mont Blanc tions. He descended, without difficulty, about 2 o'clook in the morning, at the village of Pionforte, near the Abbey Stupini, about six kilometres from Turin, whence he wrote immediately to his wife, to apprize her of his safe arrival.

It is now reported that Boichot Pyat, and the other Socialist exiles, will not surrender for their trial, having been advised to make themselves scarce by Louis Blanc.

The Pope and King are still at Naples, indulging in the delicacies of that "pezzo dell' cielo caduto in terra," and granting indulgences, &c., by the yard. By the way, there is a report of a pistol having gone off by accident, the other day, just under the balcony where the Pope was to appear to impart his benediction to the lazzaroni. Two men were seized, whereof one had a pistol, recently discharged; the other, a hand grenade; and both, inflammatory handbills, circulated by secret societies affiliated with the Red Republi-

Castellana and Civita Vecchia, and have taken an American who writes from Europe, and who possession of Perugia. The breach between the must meet with many of the persons whose posi-Pope and the President is widening, and there is tion he criticizes. He finds many of them excelno foreseeing what will be the end of this dilatory diplomacy. The measures of the Triumvirate still continue to be irrationally despotic, and the tates, on their account, to call public attention to Austrians at Ancona are amusing themselves with | what is, undeniably, a great evil. The writer Austrians at Ancona are amusing themselves with seducing and flogging wives and shooting husbands. The Spanish Armada, after sailing over to Italy, and being well bearded by Garibaldi, is to sail back again. Garibaldi, after taking leave to sail back again. Garibaldi, after taking leave which is not defended by any one who has obtained by manufacturers, to the proposed reform in the tamentary, a great critical and shooting husbands. The Spanish Armada, after sailing over to injure the position of any individual, but would attack what he conceives a bad system—a system in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction of the would be the proposition made by merchants interested in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction beautiful to the proposition made by merchants interested in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction beautiful to the proposition made by merchants interested in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction beautiful to the proposition made by merchants interested in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction beautiful to the proposition made by merchants interested in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction of the proposition made by merchants interested in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction of interested at the proposition made by merchants interested in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction of the proposition made by merchants interested in the smuggling trade, and by the Catalonian may be imagined from the construction of the proposition made by merchants interested in the proposition made by the proposition made by the proposition made by merchants interested in the proposition made by the propo of his family at Nice, has gone to Tunis, for a which is not defended by any one who has obwhile; poor fellow! Gorszkowski is storming served its operations, and which a false delicacy revolutionary handbills that have bee posted up at Venice, and vows fire and fury be defaced by liberal inscriptions. I understand that Marrin, the Venetian ex-President, is coming committee. Divers and sundry persons are tion in the duties themselves. that Marrin, the Venetian ex-President, is coming committee. Divers and sundry persons are

Envoys. Radzevil, the aid de camp to Nicholas, arrived expressly to threaten Turkey with his

to the Russian or Austrian Governments, whatever

slyly at Constantinople, of late, where your Legation requested permission for an American corvette to pass the Dardanelles, which was granted, when lo! the corvette suddenly swelled into a frigate. However, I am glad to see that some of your gallant ships are dotting the Russian waters, as a counterpoise to the corsairs of Nicholas; and

sian pride a peg!

Servia is reported to be in a very unsettled state; and it is thought not improbable that future troubles are in store for the Danish provinces. Kossuth, Bem, and the other Hungarian and Europe, prevailed on the rest to join him in re-Polish refugees, are under the protection of four thousand Magyars, who are encamped near Widdin, and have been supplied with tents, and well treated by the Turks. In an order of police ever, got the best of the contest; for his influence issued by Austria to apprchend the proscribed, are descriptions of Kossuth and Bem, that may, perhaps, interest you. Ludwig Kossuth was born in Jass-Berengi Comstat, and is in his forty-fifth year. He is about the middle height, slight, but strong, has a pale complexion, with a high, open forehead, blue eyes, chestnut brown hair, darkbrown eyebrows, a regularly formed nose, a hand-some mouth, good teeth, dark beard and moustache. He speaks the German, Hungarian, Latin, Slowakian, French, and Italian languages. His hair curls slightly, and on the top is thin, almost to baldness; his breast is tolerably broad, but flat, his hands are white and delicate, and his fingers long; his bearing is calm, at times solemn; his gestures are studied, his voice musical and winning. He produces the impression of his being proprietors persist in riding rough-shod over the an enthusiast. It is especially in his beautifully Celtic masses, and a millionaire church charita-resides, and it is increased by his habit of looking upwards. His general outward appearance doe not denote the energy of his character. Such is are rife as usual, and the people and police have his portait drawn by the public pencil. To this we may add that, in his native Magyar, he is avowedly the most eloquent man in Europe. I will endeavor to give you a picture of Bem in my

The Austrian finances are in a rather awkward predicament, but the Government hopes to re-trieve them by issuing National Treasury bills, to replace the different kinds of Exchequer bills which have been in circulation there. The projected increase of the revenue by new taxes is stimated at 5,000,000.

Comorn is somewhat of a vexata quæstio, and a vexatious business to old Schwartzemburg. They will have to devote 75,000 men to the siege; to form three fortified camps, and throw up entrenchnents on the island of Schütten, in order to make the fortress air-tight and an exhausted receiver Radetzki and Jellachich have been doing the polite to each other at Vienna, the former the Emperor, with great modesty, that he (Radetdecidedly passé, and only fit food for powder; but his honorable friend opposite, Jellachich, was a fine young buck, calculated to revive the drooping laurels of Austria, by flood and field. Jellachich took advantage of this elegant exordium, to led ture the young Emperor about not bleeding the constitution of his loving subjects to death. They say that Vienna has adopted the model Benedict's motto, "Nothing like a quiet life," and that its worthy cits, sick of revolutions, are determined to throw up convulsions, as a bad business.

As regards Berlin, I shall consign it to the superintendence of your Prussian correspondent, simply remarking that a new system of wall paintbeen invented there, by Herr Fuchs. which threatens to supersede frescos!

I find that the celebrated Dr. Rieger, of Bo-

hemia, is implicated, by some recently dis papers, in the conspiracy of Csarterzuski, Teleki, and Co., formed to overthrow the house of Hapsburg, and establish a Sclavonian empire.

With regard to the effects of the recent wholesale depletion on the continent, and its effects on the various population, Pesth is a howling wilderness, Berlin is holyday-making and big with crime Vienna is in search of a quiet life, and Paris "grinning horribly a ghastly smile" under a reign of order and simple good sense. The last intelligence from Vienna, (this afternoon,) makes it probable that Comorn has surrendered; but it requires confirmation, Most of the members of the National Assembly are returned to Paris, where the Mountain have been organizing measures during the recess. We stand on a crater

BERLIN, September 25, 1849. The cause of German unity has its martyrs in of the legations, and that the applicant shall spe-America as well as in Europe. All who extended | cify the route he intends to take. Government is not equally bound to protect the to it a helping hand are as inevitably doomed as if they had touched a plague-spot. The King of Prussia signalizes himself by his indefatigable Prussia signalizes himself by his indefatigable activity in the persecution of all who were so unfortunate as to believe in the sincerity of his sensitive ally, and to show that he arrogates only declarations, made last year, while he stood face to face with the dreaded spirit of Revolution. He is now prosecuting for high treason those Prussian members of the Frankfort Parliament, who refused to retire from it at his order. They had received their mandate from the People, and not from him. He has recently extended his vengeance to the other side of the Atlantic. The Baron Von Roenne, Prussian Minister at Washington, had dared to become, on one or two occasions, the organ of communication between the Central Government and the United States. What in ordinary cases would have been merely the acceptance of a compliment paid to Prussia, has become a crime in the case of the Baron, and he has been recalled. Baron Gerold has been appointed his successor, and expects to leave Berlin very shortly, to take possession of his post. You will find in the new Minister a thorough-bred European diplomatist. I have had the pleasure of meeting him here, and conversing with him, without previously knowing anything more of him than that he wore the modest title of Baron. The impression he made on me was highly favorable. Our conversation turned on the United States and its diplomacy. The Baron seemed perfectly at home on these subjects, displaying a familiarity with the details of treaties that excited my sur quently to ascend and descend, on account of the peaks of the mountains. The view must have who selected a provision in a treaty only as an apt

een magnificent, as he beheld the snow and cas- the manner of a man experienced in affairs, and illustration of some principle of general policy. tion of 4,600 metres; and, at half-past one, he was | The tenor of his remarks showed him to be a above Monte Viso. He observed a singular effect man of sober judgment, and more enlightened as to the spirit of the age than most of his brethren of the diplomatic corps. His manner is simple above the clouds, shining like an immense block and elegant. He is scarcely of middle height, of crystal, which scintillated a thousand corrusca- and it requires a second glance, and perhaps the quiet tone of his voice, to force on you the reflection that you have no ordinary man before you. He will be a valuable accession to the diplomatic circle at Washington, and certainly not one of its least able members. Unlike the American Ministers abroad, he speaks the language of the country to which he is sent. With the exception of a slight foreign accent, his pronunciation is very good; and his language is always elegant. His position at Washington will be essentially different from that occupied by our Ministers abroad, who, from a deficiency in their diplomatic education, are not able in business, and from igno-

rance of the language of the country, are com-

pelled to absent themselves from society.

Should a Congressional committee ever undercans of France and Germany. It remains to be take to investigate the condition of our representation in foreign countries, they will find some I hear that the French are creeping slyly up towards Ancona; that they are fortifying Civita startling facts. The subject is a delicate one for lent in all the relations of private-life, and hesialone prevents American travellers from exposing to the public. I will indicate only a few of the to England, and General Pepe to France, with a clothed with the title of consul of the United long tail of unfortunate "braves."

clothed with the title of consul of the United Its work of retrenchment with great vigor. Next year's budget will show a great diminution in the to which they are appointed, and whose titles are spread out in full, not on official documents, but the spanish Minister of Finance is pursuing his elevation to office. He was received last wear at Sens with the most lively enterenchment with great vigor. Next year's budget will show a great diminution in the home budget. The present Ministry is certainly given him before the publication of the letter. The present Ministry is certainly given him before the publication of the letter. Austria Turkish Ministers and the Russian and Austrian on hotel registers, on their visiting cards, and in

police, they contrive to tax every American who passes through the place. If there were no con-You Yankees are reported to have acted rather | sul, the traveller would pass on his way without annoyance; this is not, however, the case: he must stop to have the "visa" of this paltry official. The fee exacted varies from one to two dollars, according to the appearance of the traveller or the conscience of the consul the whole charge being illegal. This fleecing is carried on extensively in Italy. A case occurred last June at Genoa, which was, I think, duly reported to the United States Government. One of a large party of Americans happened to have the law regulating the consular fees, and having suffered not a little from the exactions of the consuls in every part of fusing to pay a fee of two dollars apiece, charged for the visa of their passports. The consul, howwith the police prevented the party from leaving the town until the charge was duly paid. The post of consul of the United States is solicited, in some cases, by foreigners, in order to get an exemption from some of the burdens of their own countries. There is a case, for instance, in which our consul in one of the interior towns of Gertrates, claimed an exemption from jury service. on account of his official capacity. You will agree with me, that our consuls, both vagrant and sta-

> To mount at once over the intermediate grades of attaché, secretary, &c., to the Ministers, the committee would hear of one case, in which a Minister loitered some time in Europe before going sented at Court for several months, owing to very peculiar circumstances; and, I verily believe, was not presented at all. There is another case, in which the Ministers of the Government had never had the pleasure of seeing our Minister, for the very good reason that he could not have said one word to them if they had called on him. I mention but one case of this kind, although there are a dozen. There is another case, in which the Minister and his secretary quarrelled publicly, and laid their grievances before the public in the newspapers—a thing without a parallel in the European diplomatic circles, and which has been much talked of. The difficulty seems to have originated in the superiority of the subordinate to the principal, which is general in our legations—the secretary being nearly always a

tionary, are fit subjects for reform.

more able man than the Minister. Within the last week, several Russian nobles have arrived in Berlin, and the papers of the seaport towns announce the arrival of several yachts excursions from St. Petersburgh. Peace is hailed by no class with more joy than by the Russian nobility, who love so much to travel. Before the revolution, there were Russians at London, Paris, Rome, in every large town and at every watering place in Europe. Grafenberg, Gastein, and the Spa, had its permanent residents from St. Petersburgh, and the capital of his Ma-jesty of all the Russias was thought by its inhabitants an excellent town-to run away from. At that happy period, permission to travel was accorded without much difficulty to all who had given no sign of disaffection to the Russian form government. As a barrier to the poor, and especially to the young professors who came to Germany to study, the tax on foreign passports was raised, a few years since, to one hundred and sixty dollars annually. This was intended to prevent the importation of the ideas of young Germany and young France into the colleges and principal towns. It is true the rich were occasionally recalled by a peremptory order. In the case of Ivan Golovine, an invalid noble, who did not return at the prescribed time-his physician having absolutely forbidden such a journey, all his property was confiscated, and he himself sentenced to several years' confinement in Siberia. Ivan has revenged himself by turning republican, and writing a number of good works on Russia, France, the social question and revolutions, in bad French and German. When the revolution broke out, the Czar ordered all his subjects to return home immediately. After the surrender of Gorgey, he issued a proclamation, prescribing the terms on which he would permit them again to sally forth, in quest of adventures port shall be renewed every three months at one

The Czar seems to be greatly rejoiced at the termination of the Hungarian war. His first order of the day" to his army made no mention a portion of the glory. His proclamations are all patched over with pious expressions. In one he says of the Hungarian war, "By God's grace, this is also ended." It would have been too much. even for the Czar, to claim that it had been ended by the brilliant feats of his army. He adds: "Filled with thankfulness to the Giver of all good, we can cry out of the depth of our heart, God is with us, yes, truly; hear it, O ye people, and understand it, God is with us." In this the Czar only acts like the other sovereigns of Europe, and should not be charged with any peculiar hypocri-sy. The King of Prussia had thanksgiving services in all the churches, because by mingled cunning and force he had succeeded in crushing for a time the democracy. The Austrian Emperor, because he had put down the Italian patriots and the Pope, because he had with bayonet, bombs, and cannon, restored the Inquisition and the corruption of clerical misrule. The alliance between Catholicism and Absolutism is complete. Indeed the remark will hold good, that in every European State in which there is an established church, the State clergy are in the ranks of the most ultra anti-liberal party, while the clergy of the dissenting churches are uniformly liberal or demo-cratic. The Czar considers himself the head of his church, and one of God's representatives on earth. He received a great deal of praise a few years ago, for emancipating a large number of serfs. An advertisement in one of the Russian papers shows that he does not refuse to receive proceeds of the sale of human beings. I find

it in a Berlin paper, and translate it for you: In compliance with the decree of the Senate, directing in this matter, the Civil Administration of Tompowisch orders that, for the partial liquidation of the debts of Count Kutaisow, due partly to the Crown and partly to private persons, and amounting to the sum of 1,508,925 bank roubles, his peasants, settled on land in the two districts governed by this administration, and numbering 702 individuals, shall be publicly exposed for sale to the highest bidder."

You see that in the dark domains of Russia, business is done pretty much as in our own enlightened native land. The style of the netice uld suit very well a decree of sale by what is called an Equity (!) Court in one of the Carolinas, or even in Washington City.

The Czar, to compensate for the recent barbarities towards the Jews, has undertaken a system of colonization of this much oppressed people. The measure has another political object. Heretofore, the Jews, plying their various trades in the towns, and harassed and vexed in a thousand ways, have been closely united, and have, in a body, favored every attempt at insurrection and revolution, in the hope of bettering their own condition. The Czar wishes to separate them from each other, make farmers of them, and incorporate them gradually with the mass of the people. He offers them land, and money enough commence the cultivation of it. Meanwhile, the oppression in the towns continues, and many of the Jews will probably accept, for fear of faring

The answer of the Turkish Government to the demand of Austria and Russia for the extradi-tion of the fugitive Hungarians, has been firm breach of hospitality. It is rumored that the Russian and Austrian Ministers have accordingly taken their passports, and left Constantinople. This I take to be a mere rumor, as there is no No nation thinks of delivering up political refu-gees for punishment, and the demand was insulting to Turkey. It would not have been made of

riff, has made the Government waver in its course. It is probable that some compromise will be agreed on, by which the prohibitive tariff party ill gain a delay of a few years before the new The Spanish Minister of Finance is pursuing

sensible of the absolute necessity of reform in and Spain are said to have formally approved the Spain, to make the life-blood circulate in the letter, and the King of Naples to have used all withered and shrivelled veins of that unfortunate his influence with the Pope, to get his consent master's vengeance, if the Ottomans refuse to yield arrival of distinguished strangers. Numbers of up the "notorious sixty-nine." The last accounts the stationary consuls are foreigners, and reside priestoraft, ignorance, and tariffs, that her regent and safryened with the Pope, is refused to the desired reforms. The Pope is refused to the desired refused refused to the desired refused to the desired refused refused to the desired refused ref

say that the Moslem holds out manfully, and the Sultan, in full divan, is reported to have said, with much energy: "The Hungarian and Polish refugees, now in Turkey, shall not be given up, either official business is, or ought to be, nothing; but, by connivance with the gees, now in Turkey, shall not be given up, either official business is, or ought to be, nothing; but, by connivance with the people is far worse than in France or Germany, although we hear so little of it. Many of the cardinals at Rome are following up closely their lower orders of the priests are driven to street begging for a subsistence. Agriculture is greatly reglected. With proper encouragement to agriculture, Spain could be made to support a popula-tion ten times as great as its present one. The tion ten times as great as its present one. ignorance of the people is so gross, that it is urged by the present Ministry as the ground for refus-ing to publish statements of the condition of the treasury. The official journal says that the finanal reports cannot be given to newspaper publicibecause this would be to govern in the open air, as in Athens; the people could not understond them when published; and if this was done, the next demand would be for the publicainstructions given to ambassadors. It adds, that this is not the affair of the people, but of the Cortes. Evidently, the Spanish Ministry does not understand that the people can have any interest in knowing how their business is conducted, and thinks the demand for publicity impudent and ridiculous. The Queen is quite a nullity in the political

> When her Ministers disturb her with business, says the correspondent of a London paper, she tells them, pettishly, to go with that to her mother, (the notorious Queen Christine,) who knows all about it. She has frightened etiquette from her Court by her hearty, romping manner. After dinner, she goes into the gardens and spends some hours in dancing. This amusement does not fatigue her in the least. She dances in every set, and with great activity, tiring out the strongest partner. She is said to show her taste in the se lection of her partners, who are always the handsomest men present. Her husband, Don Francis-(she calls him Frank,) was at first vexed at this, and protested and got angry by turns, but he has been compelled to submit. La Nacion, a Madrid paper, and favorable to the Queen, says: "Her Majesty rises at noon, plays on the harp, and, with the aid of tric-trac, gets through the time until dinner. After the desert, her Majesty descends into the gardens, where she amuses herself with piano music and dancing, until the hour for the theatre. At the theatre, the Queen hears music, and, on reentering her apartments, she practises with her Professor until two o'clock in the morning." What a pity it is that the wilful Queen was not born in a more humble station

cept to get some handsome colonel promoted.

She might have been an accomplished musician. Belgium has just celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of her great revolution. She has just cause of pride in the immense progress she has made since 1830. At that time she was a miserable province of the Low Countries, crowded with paupers, without internal improvements or education, and her commerce crippled by restrictions. Her revolution, made in defiance of the Leagues of 1815 between the European Powers, gave her a position as a nation, and enabled her to adopt a more liberal commercial policy, and to lay the basis of civil and political liberty; but her actual possession of most of the advantages provided in her chart was deferred by the Monarch whom she had been obliged to take from the crowned heads of Europe. The commotion of February, 1848, roused Belgium from her lethargy—her King became a Reformer, in the fear of losing his To show the immense progress made by Belgium since 1830, I will enumreate a few of the advantages she enjoys at present.

1. The right of universal suffrage and the establishment of the Republican doctrine that all power proceeds from the people.

2. Suppression of the censorship of the press, abolition of the stamp tax on newspapers, and subjection of the press to the jurisdiction of the

3. Organization of several colleges, and a good system of collegiate instruction.

4. Exemption of petty traders and merchants

from heavily taxed patents for the exercise of their 5. Reduction of taxes, and a certain prospect of

maintenance of the people. 7. Cheap postage A system of public libraries extending over the whole country, and opening facilities of instruction to all.

9. Increase in the number of primary schools | Ionian Islands, and lead it to abolish them. and a reduction in the price of tuition.

10. Commencement of encouragement to agri-

cultural industry, and great improvement in the systems of culture. 11. Stimulus given to industry and commerce.

clergy, who acted under the order of their superiors. As the people of Belgium are more advanced in civilization than the South American Indians, they rejected the domination of the priests at every popular election. The monarch, although personally and politically friendly to them, was compelled in 1847 to give them up for-

complete discouragement, and is now rallying its forces for another struggle. In Holland, the Ministry has given its resignation into the hands of the King, who has charged Messrs. Curtius and Lightenvelt with the formation of a new one. There are two causes assigned for this resignation. The first is the presentation y the second Chamber of three persons for the King's nomination of the President, all of whom are hostile to the Ministry. The second is that

the Ministry is conscious of being exposed to successful attack, because it has not fulfilled its comises of economy in the budget. The war panic, which was at its height when I wrote you two weeks ago, has quite subsided. Russia has withdrawn nearly all her forces from Hungary; a few garrisons only are left, and perhaps a small force at Comorn. The difficulty in relation to the refugees in Switzerland is in a fair way of adjustment. The Swiss central power has consented to order from the country all the leaders of the German Revolution. These will be conducted through France, and probably embarked for America. The other refugees are to be quartered in the inland towns and supervised by the police. A rumor was circulated here vester that the Austrian Government has peremp torily demanded the banishment of Mazzini the

Roman Triumvir, who has taken refuge at Geneva. This may be true, as Mazzini has given great umbrage to all the European Governments, by publishing the truth in respect to the Roman Republic, and vindicating it from the heartless aspersions of de Tocqueville and de Falloux. He writes with great power, and handles the calum niators without gloves. He defies them to substantiate one of their charges of excesses com mitted in Rome, and exposes the duplicity of the French Government in all its acts connected with the Roman expedition. It is gratifying to see that this noble Italian, who has consecrated his life to his country, is not subdued, though he has been struck down. Switzerland will certainly not deliver him to his enemies, though she may order him to leave. In this case, you may see him in

the United States. As anticipated in my last, the letter of the French President is not likely to occasion a war. The Cardinals and the Pope were very indignant at first, and disposed to resent the sacrilegious insult offered them by Louis Napoleon, but, on sounding the friendly Powers, they found none to take their part. Letters from Rome concur in saying that the difficulties will be arranged by concessions on both sides. The Paris papers seem to be unanimous in supposing that the President will yield a large part of his demands. It is rath-er hardy to set one's self against an opinion held by the Paris press, but it should not be forgotten that President Bonaparte is a man of invincible obstinacy, and has not yet been diverted from his course by opposition. His demands of amnesty secularization of the administration, the Napoleon code, and a liberal Government, this last expression being exceedingly elastic, leaves the Pope o govern as absolute master, without any check of a deliberative assembly, and accords not a sinof a deliberative assembly, the gle right to the people. Popular suffrage, popular suffage, popular suffrage, popular suffage, popular suf lar sanction of taxes imposed, choice of local offi-cers by the people, in short, any interference whatever by the people in Governmental affairs is excluded. The famous letter is very modest in its demands. The President asks the Pope only for the permission to establish him in a manne somewhat durable, by administrative reforms which may serve to quiet the people for a time. The fanaticism of the Pope and his Cardinals press, and of governing as heretofore, not according to laws, but the will of the Pope, or their own personal caprices. It is probable that Bonaparte will insist. His letter has given great pleasure his elevation to office. He was received last weak

his people a good code of laws. Meanwhile, the Cardinals at Rome are following up closely their work. They have removed the actual incumbents, and placed priests in all the offices. The supreme commission, its secretary, the judges of the tribunals of the Rota and Consulta, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, the administrators of all the hospitals and charitable establishments, the prefect of police at Rome, the attorney general, the governors and extraordimissioners in the provinces, are all prelates, priests, or monks. The ministry of public instruction has been suppressed, and replaced by a committee of cardinals and prelates. This committee is now engaged in searching out all the teachers of every grade whe have sympathized with or aided the liberal movement, and removing them from office. This is done, as the official journal says, "to relieve the rising generation ss teachers."

Savelli, the priest-policeman, has published an ordinance against the printers, engravers, and lithographers. He requires them to deposite immediately with him their license to carry on their world, seldom interfering with her Ministers, extrade, their names, and those of their journeymen and apprentices, with the residence and age of others were severely wounded. each, a sample of each printing character used, and a copy of every print. The press is subjected to the strictest censorship. There is scarcely a doubt that the priests will govern, even under the restrictions demanded by France, and will conor perhaps as soon as foreign troops shall be with-

Garibaldi has escaped. After many adventures and hair-breadth escapes, he arrived in Piedmont, as they could do so with impunity, and at six his native country. The Ministry had him are o'clock next morning the State House hell are rested immediately, but the Chamber has taken his part, and censured the Ministry. Garibaldi will, of course, be set free. He had not taken more money at Rome than sufficient for his daily expenses, and is now in a state of destitution When he reached Piedmont, he had but one shirt to change, and a few pennies in his pocket. has acted nobly throughout his connection with the Italian Revolution, and deserves the admira-The situation of the fugitives from Venice is to the police.

distressing. About 800 of them, all Neapolitans, who refused to return on the order of the King, and followed General Pepe to the war for Italian water and victuals, but were forbidden by the necessary to remain in quarantine, and that the length of the quarantine was uncertain. This was evidently a pretext to get rid of them. half-starved fugitives returned to Ancona, where violence. A message despatched to Venice brought to Ancona an Austrian steam vessel, which took the little fleet under its escort, and conducted it back to Venice. The unhappy men, after almost unparalleled sufferings, landed precisely at the place from which they had started three weeks

The refugees in Greece, instead of meeting with the hospitable welcome they had been led to expect, have been sent by the Government to the island of Candia, or to Egypt. The Greek Ministers have desired the different Governments to that the attempt to sustain General Cass and his grant no more passports for Greece, and to send doctrine of non-intervention on the subject of sla-

The petty revolution in Cephalonia, one of the lonian islands in the Adriatic, seems to have been directed against the feudal customs which have been permitted to exist. The Island is under English protection. The English commander has to this measure, the Whig party, which boldly offered a large reward for the two leaders, "dead or alive." About forty of the insurgents had, at the latest accounts, fled to the mountains, and the English troops were engaged in hunting them down. According to the report of the conquering still greater economy.

6. Free importation of articles of food for the cities. The other side has not yet been heard. The attempt should be condemned, no matter what its cause were, for, from the first, it was peless, and caused a useless effusion of blood. ed; this time the Democracy of Pennsylvania was It will do good, however, if it call the attention of the English Government to the abuses in the

has not been put down. A pitched battle took place on the 5th instant, before Bihac, between the Turkish troops, 15,000 strong, and the insurgents, by the building of railroads, improvements of who numbered about 12,000. ment, some 200 of the Turk Before the engage ment, some 200 of the Turkish troops, according With the progress of democratic institutions in Belgium, the Catholic party has gradually lost its hold on the people. Formerly, it ruled the country, doing its utmost to perpetuate the number of one of the Agram Journal, refused to a correspondent of the Agram Journal, refused to fight, alleging that the insurgents claimed nothing but what was right, and retired. The battle was a drawn one, 300 insurgents being killed and about the same number of Turks. Each this? That General Taylor has lost anything of the result? A drawn one, 300 insurgents being killed. ing at the expense of the people, and to retain the people in blind obedience to the curates and clergy, who acted under the order of their superior of Bosnia, to summon all the able-bodied men to arms, with the assurance that the house of every who refused should be burnt over his head. gent force had swelled to 15,000 men. It was throwing up intrenchments, and fortifying its ever. The Catholic party, however, is far from demanding unconditional surrender and the de-livery of the leaders. This did not meet the views of the insurgents, who adhere to their original demands of the removal from office of the Pacha of Bihac, and the repeal of the new oppressive tax

The cholera was in the Turkish camp, taking off daily about 300. On the 19th, the Vizier found himself in a dangerous position, owing to the increase of the enemy's force, and the discouragement of his own. The parties had entered into new negotiations, which promised to result in

The determination of Austria, in relation to her future policy toward Hungary, is not yet cer-tain. The Vienna Ministry are not disposed to ble that the desire of unity and centralization will prevail, and the Constitution of March 4 be

break out into open insurrection. The Croats be glad to assume the ground of open and manly find, too late, that they have been duped by Austria, and their Ban, and committed a great blunder in not taking part with the Hungarians. It is too ate now to repair the evil.

The Berlin Chambers continue the labor of

revising the Constitution granted by the King. All the amendments heretofore made have been in a less liberal sense than the original terms of ing but the richest portion of the community. As soon as the new Constitution is agreed upon by the Chambers, I will send you a condensed ab-stract, with comments. Whatever form it may other will probably agree. The King has been declared major at eighteen years of age, and must swear to observe the Constitution. The Chambers are preserved. This alone will secure the gradual assumption of power by the people. Legislative bodies, although most loyal at first, lways end by limiting the regal power. The King is supposed to wish a return to the old regime of absolutism; but it is too late. Rumors are rife of a change of Ministry, the present becould hear the cries of the victims, as the ing dismissed to make way for one similar to that ples are not confined to the lower classes, but have extended to the richest burghers. electors to the Frst Chamber, in one district, have just chosen the famous Democrats. Waldeck and Temme. These two men are now in prison, thrown there by the Government, for the crime of Chambers, last March. Their election, in these circumstances, by the wealthiest citizens of an influential district, is a warning to the Government. The negotiations, at Frankfort, for the establishment of another central Power, have not been concluded. Prussia will not agree that, in case of difference between her and Austria, her enemies, Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover, shall decide, but proposes that all the German Princes, great and small, shall decide by turns. As the petty princes are generally favorable to Prussia, this ast proposition is not relished by Austria and the whole affair is yet open.

The prospects of the limited Federal State of North Germany, proposed by Prussia, are not

growing brighter. Saxony has not yet ordered the election of her Chambers. Hanover is evidently intending to retire, and at Berlin, the Ministerial party is greatly discouraged. The best mode of giving up the whole project is freely The Prince of Prussia has not yet returned

from the west; his son has gone to the University of Bonn to complete his studies. A palace has been prepared to receive the Prince student, and furnished with great splendor. The local news of Berlin presents nothing very interesting. The exposition of paintings commences on the 31st of March, and continues to the

2d of June. Artists from abroad are invited to contribute their productions. The picture should be accompanied with the name and residence of the artist and the title of the painting, or, if it be a portrait, the name of the person. It should be framed before being put into the expesition. As mon Pennsylvania brands, \$5.12 a \$5.18. Corn very high prices are given here for good pictures, meal, \$3.12. some of our American artists may find it to their

A BLOODY-RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

On the evening of Tuesday, 9th instant, while the police were generally engaged at the State House, a gang of rowdies, styled the "Killers," furiously assailed the California House at the corner of St. Mary's and Sixth streets, Philadelphia-a house kept by a mulatto who has a white wife. His friends being on the alert, a desperate fight ensued, but at last "the Killers" broke into the house, destroyed everything before them, and set fire to the building, which was soon wrapped in flames. The inmates fled in all directions, being assaulted with stones and firearms. The struggle was continued out of doors; several adjoining houses caught fire; some policemen, who attempted to restore order, were driven off the ground; the fire companies that had rushed to the scene to put out the fire, were fallen upon by the mob, many of the members were shot down, \$10. the hose was cut, and the engines were carried off. Two men were killed on the spot-many

At last, the military were summoned; but finding when they arrived on the ground, that the rioters had dispersed, they retired, and, so far as E. H. Stockwell, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy—Tickwe can learn from the published accounts, the ets \$5. tinue so to vex and harass the people as to cause place was left without a guard against a renewal another revolution in the course of a few years, of the riot. As might have been expected, the rioters, who had secreted themselves on the gathering of the military, resumed operations so soon o'clock next morning the State House bell announced that the presence of the soldiers was again required; but it seems that they did not reach the ground till about nine o'clock, when the rioters again disappeared. In the interval, the colored men, according to the statement of the North American, had stubbornly resisted the assaults upon them, and succeeded in arresting several of their assailants, whom they handed over

The whole transaction is disgraceful to Philadelphia. Property is destroyed, men are murindependence, set sail for their native country in | dered, houses are fired, the peace of the whole a fleet of six small vessels chartered for the purthere been an efficient organization of the police, Roman authorities to land. They then proceeded to the Neapolitan coast, and met the same prohibate with vigilant, energetic, faithful officers, might have been seized in the first attempt at violence, with vigilant, energetic, faithful officers, might bition. The authorities told them that it was and prevented from doing any mischief. For want of this, arson and wholesale murder are committed, and the law is trampled under foot, till it becomes necessary to bring in the military they obtained provisions only on a threat to use power to restore peace. There is not a city in the Union more shamefully mob-ridden than Philadelphia.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Last October, the State of Pennsylvania was carried by the Whigs. In some comments made by us on that event, we showed that there was in very reduced this majority to a minority, and gave the State to the Whigs; that the great issue between the parties, in fact, was the Wilmot Proviso; and that, as the Democratic party was false avowed adhesion to it, conquered.

The North American, of Philadelphia, and other Whig journals, claimed the triumph as a decision of the people in favor of a Protective Tariff, but we appealed to facts to show that this was not a prominent issue in the canvass. Well, a year passed, another canvass was open-

relieved from the incubus of General Cass and his Nicholson letter. It generally took the ground The insurrection in the Turkish province of of the Wilmot Proviso, and its candidate for Canal Bosnia noticed, in my letter of the 28th of August, | Commissioner, Mr. Gamble, in a letter published ly in favor of a positive law by Congress to exclade slavery from the Territories. This placed the two parties on a level, as it regarded the Sla-That the Whigs have been guilty of any act not expected by the country? Nothing of the kind. The Bosnian patriotism seems to have been quick- It simply means that the Democrats, who were deened by this threat, for, on the 11th, the insurfeated while fighting under the flag of Cass and Non-Intervention, have recovered their ground. position. The Vizier made a proposition of peace, by openly avowing adhesion to the doctrine and policy of Slavery Restriction. This is a lesson which should admonish the politicians of the nonslaveholding States of the utter folly of laboring to cheat or baffle the stern purpose of the freemen of the country to keep the Territories of the Union

In Michigan, the wire-workers have contrived to force the Democratic party on the Cass ground, although, fearful of the result, they have been constrained to put in nomination for the Governorship a quasi Wilmot Proviso man. Their cowardice, tergiversation and treachery deserve a defeat. We hope every honest Democrat will do all he relinquish the oppressive monopolies that are so profitable to the Imperial Treasury. It is probable to the Imperial Treasury. It is probable that the desire of unity and controllection a stinging rebuke to General Cass and the supextended also over Hungary.

The discontent in Croatia will probably not election, the Democratic party of the State would porters of Non-Intervention; and, before another opposition to slavery.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

The late storms on the coast have caused great destruction of life and property. The newspapers the instrument. This was expected from the contain painful details of an appalling shipwreck, present Chambers, representing, as they do, noth- almost in sight of Boston, during the gale on Saturday night week. The Chronotype says:

British brig St. John, Capt. Oliver, from Galway, Ireland, September 5th, anchored inside of assume, it will be a great improvement on the old system. Already one of the Chambers has abolished all the privileges of the nobility, and the

The following are the main particulars of the

The vessel struck about 7 A. M., Sunday. The scene was witnessed from the Glade House, and is | and all others, are invited to test the adva represented to have been terrible. The sea ran mountains high, and, as soon as she touched, the spectators of this awful sight imagined that they could hear the cries of the victims, as they were swept away, but as no boat save the life-boat could of 1847. The only objection is, that this would lead directly to revolution. Democratic princi-render aid. When the St. John struck, her small boat was

got ready, but was swamped at the side by a large number jumping into her. Shortly after, the long boat broke her fastening, and floated off from the vessel. The captain and several others swam to, and got on board of her, and landed in safety near having defended the Democratic cause in the the Glade House. The second mate, two men, After the ship struck the rocks, she thumped

awhile, but shortly went to pieces, holding together not more than fifty or sixty minutes. Four women and three men came on shore on pieces of the wreck, alive, but some very much exhausted. Two dead bodies were also taken from pieces of the wreck. The names of the drowned are probably un-

known to the captain. He reports 120 souls on board, 21 of whom were saved, leaving 99 lost. The brig was in ballast.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The flour market dull-\$450 a \$4.75 for Michigan, and \$487 a \$5 for Western, and \$5.18 a \$5.25 for State and Genesee; Southern, \$5.37 a Corn meal, \$3.121/6 a \$3 19. Rye flour, \$3 Wheat dull-\$1.03 a \$1.08 for red, and \$1.20

for Genesee Corn steady — 62 a 63 cents for mixed, and 63 a 64 cents for yellow. Oats, 38 a cents. Rye, 60 cents. Provisions are duller: Mess pork, \$10.35 a \$10.31; and prime, \$837. Beef, \$10 a \$7.50.

Lard, in barrels, 6 a 61/2 cents; and in kegs, 7 a 71% cents per pound. PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1849.

Rye flour, \$3.06 a \$3.10.

white, 62 a 63 cents; yellow, 64 cents. Oats, 29 A fair demand for provisions-mess pork, \$10.75; prime, \$8.81. Lard, 67% a 73/4 cents, in barrels

and kegs. BALTIMORE, October 15, 1849.

Beef Cattle.—Prices range from \$2 to \$3 per 100 pounds on the hoof, being equal to \$4 a \$5.75 net, and averaging \$2.62 gross. The market was

Hogs.-Light supply; firm at \$5 per hundred

Flour.-Howard Street and City Mills held generally at \$5 12. AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICO-MEDICAL COL-LEGE, CINCINNATI, OHIO. FACULTY. A. Curtis, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of ledicine—Tickets \$10. J. Courtney, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c.—Tickets

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J. A. Powers, M. D., Professor of Surgery—Tickets \$10.
J. Koot, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Therapeutics and Pharmacy—Tickets \$10.
J. Brown, M. D., Professor of Botany and Materia Medica—Tickets \$10. E. M. Parritt, M. D., Professor of Chemistry - Tickets

WINTER SESSION.

WINTER SESSION,

Of 1849, will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue sixteen weeks. The expense of tickets is \$70; matriculation, \$5; graduation, \$20. Matriculation and ticket fees must be paid in cash, or in acceptable property. Those who wish credit will be charged \$90, and their notes must be well secured.

One hundred dollars cash, in advance, will secure a certificate that will entitle the purchaser (or his assignee) to as many courses of lectures as he may need for graduation; or it will entitle the subscribers to a share in the college ground and buildings.

Oct. 18.—1t

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The winter session, of five months, commences on the first day of November. Circulars with full particulars furnished on application.

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A fresh supply of cold cream Lip Salve.
And every other article necessary for the Toilet.
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Oct. 18-3ti

Penn. Avenue, near National Hotel.

MRS. S. PARKER has opened a full assortment of fall and winter Millinery, among which are—
A few imported Hats, of the latest styles.
A rich assortment of Feathers, some expressly for ladies A land assortment of Features, some expressly for lad delidered's straw hat somet Ribands and Lace Veils.
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The Straits of Magalhaen.—Journal of Commerce.
Scientific Meeting at Cambridge.—Traveller.
The Shetland Isles.—W. C. Bryant.
John Howard and the Prison World of Europe.—Specor.

r.

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J. Q. ADAMS.

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S. M. JANNEY'S REVIEW OF REV. WILLIAM A. SMITH'S ADDRESS ON SLAVERY.

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA., 9th mo. 17th, 1849. DR. BAILEY: About the first of last month, (August.) a notice was published in our Leesburg papers, that William A. Smith, D. D., President of Randolph Macon College, would, on a certain day, deliver an address, in Leesburg, on education. But, when the Doctor made his appearance, he made the question of slavery in general, and its connection with the division in the Methodist Episcopal Church in particular, the subject of his discourse; in the course of which he argued, that slavery, in the abstract, was right, and that that form of slavery known as the domestic slavery of the South was right, under the circumstances of He spoke for five or six hours, and made use of much argument to support his positions. A number of his hearers were desirous for an opportunity to have a reply made to his posi-tions, believing them to be unsound, and the arguments brought forward in their support deceptive. But no such opportunity offered, as the day was consumed by the Doctor in his speech, and in making a collection for his college. One of his hearers, Samuel M. Janney, prepared a review of his speech, in three numbers, designing to have it published in the Leesburg Washingtonian, the editor consenting to its publication. Between the appearance of the first and second numbers, however, the Quarterly Court of the county intervened, when some of the ultra friends of Dr. Smith, not relishing to see his arguments in favor of slavery set aside, had Samuel M. Janney presented, by the Grand Jury, to the notice of the court, as a violator of law. This, with some threats against the editor, induced him to decline publishing the third and last number. He however published the second number, during Court week. The Court very properly set the present-ment aside, knowing that the intent, which alone could make it criminal in the eye of the law, was lacking on the part of the writer. Considerable notoriety being given to the circumstance by the presentment, and by its being generally understood that a part of the review was suppressed, and as some anxiety has been felt to see the concluding number, which has come into my hands, I herewith forward it with the other numbers, in order that they be published in the National Era, if agreeable to the editor. It seems only fair, that when the advocates of slavery have had a fair opportunity to give their views in its support, that others should have as fair a chance to show wherein they believe such views to be erroneous.

> LOUDOUN COUNTY COURT. August 13.

Samuel C. Luckett, foreman, &c., [here follow the names of the jurors, were this day sworn and empannelled as a body of inquest for the county of Loudoun, who, having received their charge, retired to inquire of their presentments and indict-

When the grand jury returned into court, it ing or causing to be written, and for causing the same to be published in the Washingtonian, a paper printed in said county of Loudoun, a writing and address, on the 10th day of August, 1849, at the county of Loudoun, calculated to incite persons of color within this Commonwealth to rebel and make insurrection, contrary to the form of the act of the General Assembly, in that case made and provided, upon the information of John Thomas and William Rogers, of our body.

Samuel C. Luckett, Foreman.

To sl
people,

August 18. The grand jury, empannelled on the first day of this term for this court, having presented Samuel M. Janney, of the county of Loudoun, teacher, with having written and caused to be published in the Washingtonian, a paper printed in said county, a writing and address, on the 10th day of August, 1849, at the county of Loudoun, calculated to incite persons of color within this Commonwealth to rebel and make insurrection, contrary to the form of the act of the General Assembly in that case made and provided, upon the information of John Thomas and William Rogers, of their own body, it was ordered, on the motion of the Attorney of the Commonwealth, that the said presentment be certified to N. S. Braden, A. H. Clarke, Thomas L. Ellzey, John impson, and Robert L. Wright, gentlemen, Instices for the county of Loudonn or any one or more of them, in order that proper proceedings be instituted for the examination of said charge before them, or any one or more of them.

Of an Address on Slavery, delivered by W. A. Smith, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the Court House at Leesburg. BY S. M. JANNEY.

No. 1.

As the public discussion of slavery, in its moral and social bearings, has been opened in the county of Loudoun by one of its ablest advocates, I trust that reflecting minds in the community are willing to hear the other side of the question plainly stated, and fairly argued. To reply, in full, to a speech of five or six hours' length, of which few notes have been taken, cannot be expected; but it is my purpose to touch upon the most prominent points of the argument, leaving out of view that portion of it which related to the schism in the Methodist church. With this schism I do not wish to meddle further than to express my regret that an event so well calculated to weaken the oonds of our Federal Union should have occurred. Far from wishing, like the Garrison party of the Abolitionists, and the Calhoun party of politicians, that this Union should be dissolved, I fervently desire its continuance; for I consider it the sheet anchor by means of which the ship of state will be able to ride out the severest storms. The first two positions laid down by the speak-

er were nearly in these words: 1. Slavery, in the abstract, is, of itself, right.

2. That system of government known as domestic slavery in the United States, is right, as it now

In stating these propositions he remarked, with much force and emphasis, that those who admit slaveholding to be a moral evil, and yet continue to practice it, are acting most inconsistently; for no circumstances whatever can justify a man in acting on a false principle, or in doing what he believes to be wrong.

In order to sustain his first position, he under-

took to define slavery in the abstract, and remarked that he had often asked for a definition from the opponents of the system, but had never been able to obtain it. He then proceeded to give his

definition, which was, in substonce, as follows:

"Slavery is the exercise of authority or control
on the one part, and of submission on the other."

Any one who will examine this definition cannot fail to perceive that it is loose and defective, for it covers not only the ground of slavery, but every species of government, whether voluntary

or involuntary, in earth and in heaven.
It is, however, well calculated to mislead and physical distinctions; for, if we unwarily admit the premises, we may be led on by an ingenious chain of argument, until we arrive at the m astounding conclusions. In this case, the speaker. being a man of strong mind, and possessed of that peculiar boldness which belongs to the Calhoun ool, did not besitate to carry out his premises to their ultimate results, and to state them in a form alike offensive to common sense and rever-

ence for the Deity.

He told us, in plain English, that this principle for which he contends makes submission to any form of government a condition of slavery; that the citizens of this free Republic are slaves to their rulers; that the wife is the slave of her husband; children are the slaves of their parents; nay, even the angels in heaven are in this condition; and man, if not subjected to his fellow-man, must, at least, be the slave of the Deity. It is enough to state these conclusions, in their plain, naked de-formity, to show the reckless temerity of that al which, for the sake of sustaining a long-

cherished delusion, can thus set at defiance all the dictates of common sense. There is one consideration that should have

great weight with pious and reflecting minds; which is this: The Deity does not compel man to serve him; he leaves us free to obey or reject his rank and degree; seeing men-buyers are exactly rightful authority; and can we suppose that He on a level with men-stealers. force an entire control over the will of his fellowlimit the expansion of his mind; to circumscribe the range of his inquiries; to crush the cerned to know they are honestly come by. Other-finer feelings of his nature; and this for the purpose of promoting the pecuniary gain of the master? It cannot be; and the most obtuse intellect must perceive that there is a flaw in the mode of reasoning by which slavery is justified.

slavery, I will give him one far more precise than his own, and therefore less suited to his purpose.

It is based upon a principle recognised in all the slave States, and expressed in the laws of and with the principles of Christianity?

are created equal."

This principle, which led to American independence, and which shines as a beacon light to direct the course of other nations struggling for liberty, now stands in the way of perpetuating American slavery; and there are found among us men reckless enough to treat it with contempt and thus lay their sacrilegious hands on the altar

of our liberties.

And what is the mighty argument advanced to overthrow the Declaration of Independence? It is the stale and puerile conceit of John C. Calhoun, that men are not created nor born, but infants are born, and grow up to be men. A wonderful discovery, truly!—a fact of which Jefferson, philosopher though he was, must have been profoundly ignorant! But, further than this, we are gravely told that even infants are not born equal; some being stronger than others, endowed with better organs, and inheriting greater estates.

Can any reasonable man suppose that the signers of the Declaration of Independence intended to convey the idea that all persons are born with equal physical strength, equal intellects, or equal estates? No! Their meaning is plainly stated in the context: "They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This part of the Declaration he did | they may be taken from him and sold into disnot bring into view; and, being generally admit-

In order to sustain his second position, that slavery, as it exists in the United States, is right, the main reliance of the speaker is in the alleged inferiority and debasement of the African race; and taking this ground, he is forced to admit that a state of slavery would be equally proper for white persons in the same intellectual and moral condition. This argument has been so well refuted by Henry Clay, in his letter on emancipation in Kentucky, written last winter, that I will quote his language:

"An argument in support of reducing the African race to slavery is sometimes derived from their alleged intellectual inferiority to the white races; but, if this argument be founded in fact, (as it may be, but which I shall not now examine,) it would prove entirely too much. It would prove that any white nation which had made greater advances in civilization, knowledge, and wisdom, than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage. Nay, further: if the principle of subjugation founded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be applicable to races and nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind," "If indeed, we possess this intellectual superiority, profoundly grateful and thankful to Him who has bestowed it, we ought to fulfil all the obligations and duties which it imposes; and these would require us not to subjugate or deal unjustly by our fellow-men who are less blessed than we are, but to instruct, to improve, and to enlighten them."

But our clerical defender of slavery and the

made the following, among other presentments:

We, the Grand Jury, present Samuel M. Janney, of the county of Loudoun, teacher, for writers in human flesh whom our laws denounce as pirates have been unjustly blamed, for they did not steal men, nor reduce free persons to slavery they only bought them of the African kings, wh would otherwise have put them to death. In fact, he says that this trade, which has been held up to public reprobation, was a wonderful instance of the providence of God, and the means provided to duce these heathen idolaters to the Gospel of

> To show the horrid barbarity of the African people, he told us that the warriors drank from the skulls of their murdered victims, and made use of their bones to ornament their villages. In order to rebut these charges against the native Africans, and to show what was their character before the slave trade commenced, I will quote a few passages from a tract written by that eminently pious man, John Wesley, and published by him in the year 1774. They are from his "Thoughts on Slavery." He gives as his author-ity the writings of "Monsieur Allanson and Mr. Bruce," both of whom resided in Africa, and the former a correspondent of the Royal Academy of Science at Paris, from 1749 to 1753. "He says the inhabitants of the Grain and Ivory coast are represented as sensible, courteous, and the fairest dealers on the coast of Guinea; they rarely drink to excess; if they do, they are severely punished

by the King's order. They are seldom troubled with war; if a difference happens between two nations, they commonly end the dispute amicably." against each other, live in great union and friendship, being generally well-tempered, civil, tractable, and ready to help any that need it. In particular, the natives of Widows ticular, the natives of Widnah are civil, kind, and obliging to strangers, and they are the most gentleman-like of all the negroes, abounding in good manners towards each other. The inferiors pay the utmost respect to their superiors; so wives to their husbands children unto their parents. And they are remarkably industrious; all are incessantly employed; the men in agriculture, the women in spinning and weaving cotton." All the natives of his coast, though heathens, believe in one God,

the author of them and of all things.

They appear likewise to have a confused apprehension of a future state; and, accordingly, every town and village has a place of public wor-He sums up this part of his argument by saying, "Upon the whole, therefore, the negroes who inhabit the coast of Africa, from the river Senegal to the southern bounds of Angola, are, so far from being the stupid, senseless, brutish, barbarous, lazy, the fierce, cruel, perfidious savages they have been described, that, on the contrary, hey are represented by those who had no motive to flatter them, as remarkably sensible, considering the few advantages they have for improving their understanding; as industrious in the high-est degree, perhaps more so, than any other naest, in all their dealings, unless where white men have taught them to be otherwise; as far more mild, friendly, and kind to strangers than any our forefathers were. Our forefathers! Where shall we find, at this day, among the fair-faced natives of Europe, a nation generally practicing the mercy and truth which are found among these poor Africans? Suppose the preceding accounts are true, (which I see no reason or pretence to

to seek genuine honesty in Benin, Congo, and Wesley next proceeds to show the means employed by Europeans to obtain slaves on the coast of Africa. Part of them by fraud. "Captains of shins, from time to time, have invited negroes to ome on board, and then carried them away. But far more have been procured by force. Christians, landing upon their coasts, seize as many as they find, men, women, and children, and transport them to America. In 1556, Sir John Hawkins sailed with two ships to Cape Verd, where he sent 80 men on shore to catch negroes But the natives flying, they fell further down, and there set the men on shore, to burn their towns and take the inhabitants. It was some time before the Europeans found a more commodious way for procuring African slaves, by prevailing upon them to make war upon each other, and sell their prisoners. Till then, they seldom had any wars, but were in general quiet and peaceable. But the

oubt,) and we may leave England and France,

white men first taught them drunkenness, and then hired them to sell one another. Nay, by this means, even their kings were induced to sell their own subjects." He quotes from Anderson's History of Trade and Commerce the following passage: "England supplies her American colonies with negro slaves, nounting in numbers to about a hundred thousand every year—that is, so many are taken on board our ships; but at least ten thousand of them die on the voyage; about a fourth part more die at the different islands, in what is called seasoning. So that, at an average in the passage and

I have chosen to give these extracts from Wesley, because he is an author of careful research; and allow me to make another quotation from his

seasoning together, 30,000 die-that is, properly

speaking, murdered, O earth! O sea! cover not

thou their blood!"

"And this," he says, "equally concerns every gentleman who has an estate in our American dantations; yea, all slaveholders, of whatever

"Indeed, you say, I pay honestly for my goods, and I am not concerned to know how they are come by. Nay, but you are; you are deeply conpicking of pockets, house-breaking, or robbery on As our learned speaker requires a definition of the highway.

the figures.

The Perhaps you will say, I do not buy any negroes; I only use those left me by my father. So It is based upon a principle recognised in all the slave States, and expressed in the laws of South Carolina, in these words: "Slaves shall be man living, a right to use another as a slave? It deemed, sold, taken, reputed, and adjudged, in cannot be, even setting Revelation aside. It can-law, to be chattels personal, in the hands of their not be that either war or contract can give any owners," &c. Slavery is, therefore, "that condi-tion in which man is held as a chattel," The sheep or oxen? Much less is it possible that any question arises, is this condition right? Is it child of man should ever be born a slave. Lib onsistent with the natural rights of man-with erty is the right of every human creature as soon the highest interests of the master and the slave | as he breathes the vital air; and no human law nd with the principles of Christianity?

Can deprive him of that right, which he derives from the law of nature. If, therefore, you have ly disclaims and contemns the most cherished any regard to justice, (to say nothing of mercy or

stone of our republican institutions: he denies the "self-evident truth" so well expressed in the Declaration of Independence, "That all men are created equal."

due. Give liberty to whom liberty is due—that is, to every child of man, to every partaker of human nature. Let none serve you but by his own act and deed—by his own voluntary choice. Away with all whips, all chains, all compulsion. gentle toward all men, and see that you invaria-bly do unto every one as you would that he

should do unto you."

In order to understand this question, and judge correctly of its moral bearings, let us cons what is American Slavery, as exhibited by the laws of the slave States.

A slave is, "to all intents and purposes, a chattel personal," and may be taken and sold for his master's debts; he cannot acquire nor hold property; he can make no contract that his master may not annul; he cannot even contract matrimony, there being no legal marriage for slaves; he cannot be a witness against a white man; he cannot be a party in a civil suit; and when tried for a crime he is not allowed the privilege of a jury. Although the laws are more severe upon him than upon the white man, he is not permitted to read the laws, for education is prohibited. The Sacred Volume is to him a sealed book, except such portions as his master may permit to be read to him. He cannot attend Divine worship without his master's consent, and then one or more white persons must be present. If he have children, he cannot exercise the duty of a parent in promoting their education, and he knows not how soon tant parts; and, finally, his master is privileged ted as self-evident, it requires no argument to at any time to sell him, to imprison him, and to sustain it.

Now, let me ask the reader seriously to consider the nature of American Slavery. Is it calculated to promote the intellectual or moral improvement of the slave? Would we not rather vitness the death of our sons and daughters, than to see them consigned to this hopeless condition? When I hear a man assert, in the face of an in

telligent audience, that this condition is the best that can be devised to promote the mental im-provement of the colored race, I am utterly at a loss to account for the amazing absurdity. He says they are learning in the school of as-

sons they learn.

He who associates with intelligent and refined mingle with the lower class of whites, who are of-I will not ask my readers to take my authority for the mental and spiritual condition of the Southern slaves; I will quote the language of Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church South. In a letter published in the S. W. Christian Advocate, in 1841, he says: "Oh what a work is this! Thou- and we find, at every opening of it, that the Messands and tens of thousands of immortal souls liv-God or Heaven than their sable brethren in the interior of Africa, for whose souls no man careth, while with the avails of their sweat and toil the Southern Church has been contributing her thousands to send the Bible and Missionaries to perishing Pagans beyond the seas."

Having extended this essay to a sufficient length I shall reserve the Bible argument for another number; and here let me observe, that I believe there are among the slaveholders of Virginia many pious and sincere minds, who desire to do their duty by their slaves. They may not view the subject in the same light as I do, and I have no disposition to criminate them, or to take the judgment-seat; on the contrary, I desire to encourage them to seek for light from on high—to apply in prayer to Him who alone can guide them, and then I am persuaded He will open a way for them to "render unto all their due."

No 2

Having in my first number reviewed that part of W. A. Smith's address which relates to the natural and inalienable right of man to the possession of liberty, as recognised in the Declaration of Independence, I now proceed to the consideration of his Bible argument.

When we take into view the well-established "The inhabitants of the Gold and Slave coast likewise, when they are not artfully incensed against each other, live in great union and friend-

advanced-nothing but what has often been published by the clerical advocates of slavery, and strong point was omitted; that is, the malediction pronounced by Noah upon his grandson Canaan. As the African race in this country are not descended from Canaan, the prophetic declaration of the patriarch is equally applicable to the white race as to the black, and, indeed, more so, for the Canaanites were not black. This point, then, was prudently abandoned. The first instance of alleged slaveholding brought forward was that of give to the church? Or would they not Abraham, who had 318 "trained servants born in bring them into the church as free men? his own house." In order to show from this example that slavery is right, the speaker had to make two unfounded assumptions: first, that these servants were slaves; secondly, that the whole of Abraham's conduct, as related in the Bible, was authorized by the Deity, and recorded for an example to us. As these two points are of great importance in the examination of this question,

shall consider them separately.

1st. The term servant and slave are by no means synonymous. "Servant," says Webster, "dif-fers from slave, as the servant's subjection to the master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave."
We apply the term servant to those who are employed in the service of others-even our members of Congress and the highest officers in the State acknowledge themselves to be public servants; but it would be absurd to say they are the slaves of the public. This observation applies not only to the word servant in our language, but to the corresponding terms in Hebrewand Greek, from which the Scriptures are translated. It therefore devolves upon the advocates of slavery to show that the servants of the Patriarchs were slaves in the sense that we use the term: this they have not done, and cannot do. It is perfectly absurd to suppose that Abraham and his wife Sarah, living as they did in a land where they had "no inheritance," could hold 318 men in involuntary servitude. They were not slaves, but probably proselytes to the faith of Abraham, either born in his house or bought with his money; that is to say, ransomed from captivity, and living under his government from choice. That they were prose-lytes, may be inferred from the fact of their submitting to the rite of circumcision, for we cannot suppose he would impose his religion upon them

2d. That Abraham's acts were not in all cases sanctioned by the Most High, and intended for our imitation, must, I think, be allowed by every candid mind. Passing over his dissimulation in regard to his wife, whom he exposed to great danger, from Pharoah, and afterwards from Abime lech, what are we to think of his taking Hagar the Egyptian maid-servant, for a concubine? Wasthis intended as an example for modern slavehold

The same exception may be taken to the conduct of Jacob on several occasions; and if we undertake to justify slavery by the conduct of the Patriarchs, Judges, or Kings of Israel, we may justify, on the same principle, the most shocking immoralities. The fact is, they were mostly mixed characters; some of them were remarkable for their piety and faithfulness as far as they saw, but, living in a dark age, they could not fail to be influenced by the customs and sentiments of the world around them, as all men must be to some By their faithfulness they may have advanced in spiritual knowledge far beyond the age in which they lived, and yet be far behind the

The same may be said of the Mossic law, which was undoubtedly far superior to any other code then known, and well adapted to the semi-barbarous condition of the Israelites when they left Egypt; but the Apostle Paul says it made nothing perfect—it was merely a schoolmaster to lead to Christ. Imperfect as it was, however, it did try.
1. Servitude among the Israelites was not per-

petual. If the servant was a Hebrew, he could not be held more than six years without his con-sent, but on the seventh he went out free for noth-If he was from among the Heathen nations around, he went out on the year of Jubilee; for the law declares, "Ye shall hallow the 50th year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof?"—Lev. 25 ch., 10 v.

If this law were in force here, it would long since have freed all the slaves in this country. 2 Servitude under the law was voluntary.

the command was given to Abraham, and was not abrogated by Moses, that "he that is born in thy house and he that is bought with thy money must be circumcised."—Gen. xvii, 13. Jewish commen-taries agree that this was strictly carried into ef-fect. Thus Maimonider says, "Whether a ser-* See Judge Stroud's Sketch of Laws of the Slave States.

principle of the American Revolution, the corner stone of our republican institutions: he denies the "self-revident truth" so well expressed in the "self-revident tru master is to bring them both into the covenant.

him, unless the slave be unwilling. and the master must send him back to the strangers from whence he came, for the God of Jacob will not accept any other than the worship of a will not accept any other than the worship of a will not accept any other than the worship of a willing heart." (See Strond's Laws, &c., p. 63)

Another reason why servitude must have been in a great measure revolting, was, that fugitives could not be reclaimed. In Deuteronomy, ch. 23, v. 15 and 16, it is said, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him send the "corn field hands." And I presume it best; thou shalt not oppress him."

4. There was no distinction in the administra-

tion of the law: "Ye shall have one manner of law as well for the stranger as for one of your own country."—Lev. xix, 15, xxiv, 22.

5. The descendants of bond-servants were in-

ornorated into the Jewish nation. The Gibeonites were an exception to this last clause, for they were tributaries, and not domestic servants; they still resided in their own cities, and cultivated their own fields; but they were as "hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation and for the altar of the Lord." service, in the time of Solomon, was performed by making drafts upon them in rotation.

From a consideration of these provisions in the Mosaic law, it appears to have been calculated to improve the condition of the Heathens who were held in temporary bondage. It was not, like the laws of our slave States, intended solely for the benefit of the master.

But the laws of Moses and the usages of the ansociation; and surely they are, for all persons learn in this school, but how different are the lesauthorize slavery in this day, even if they sanc-tioned it. Perhaps it may be said that God is unchangeable, and the laws of rectitude are society must partake of its influence, and even the household servant who waits behind his master's that law must be right now. But a Hebrew was immutable, therefore everything he authorized in chair may pick up some information from the conversation he hears. But how little that is good can be learned by the field hands on a large estate, who associate only with each other or with the overseer? It is true they are result in the converse of the the overseer? It is true they are permitted to quired to marry the widow of his brother, who mingle with the lower class of whites, who are of-ten as ignorant and degraded as themselves. But wife a writing of divorcement, and put her away, if she found no favor in his eyes. Has not Christ furnished us a key to all these difficulties, where he says, in relation to divorce, "it was allowed by

Moses because of the hardness of your hearts?"

We come now to the Christian dispensation, siah declared he came to "preach deliverance to ing in this land of vision, who know little more of the captives," and to "set at liberty them that are bruised."—Luke vi, 18.

This promise has been wonderfully fulfilled in

its literal as well as its figurative sense; for millions of human beings have been delivered from bondage by the benign influence of the Gospel, operating upon the minds of individuals, and me liorating the laws of nations. The whole spirit of the Gospel of Christ may be expressed in two words—love to God and man. It inculcates disinterested benevolence and self-sacrifice on the part of every disciple.

To love our neighbor as ourselves, to do unto

others as we would that they should do unto us, is the Christian law, which, if carried out in practice, would "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." It has been attempted to evade this law by saying it only means, when applied to slavery, that the master should hold his slave, and treat him as he himself would wish to be treated by a master—that is, to be well fed, well

but it is objected, would you have me to give half or the whole of my estate to the first poor man I meet who may happen to desire it, because if I were in his condition, and he in mine, I should desire it from him? Certainly not; the poorman, who feels as a Christian ought to feel, does not desire that the rich should give him their wealth without an equivalent; if he is able to maintain himself, he prefers to do it, rather than depend on the bounty of others. But the slave does desire his freedom; he knows that he can neither acquire nor own anything without it; he cannot even exercise for his own benefit the limbs and muscles that God has given him.

But let me ask the advocates of this system, why is it that this impoverishment is only observed in slave States, while all the free States are most prosperous that have the fewest slaves? And how shall we account for the fact that, in the county of Loudoun, lands are most valuable in those neighborhoods that are cultivated by free labor?

The stream of immigration which is setting towards our shores from the Old World, spreads over the free States of the North and West, but shuns the deserted fields of old Virginia. Swarms

But we are told by the speaker that slavery ex
Hall the wholes of industry, and then they would not complete the whites.

But the whotes.

But let me ask the advocates of this system, why is it that in Virginia those counties are most prosperous that have the fewest slaves? And how shall we account for the fact that, in the county of Loudoun, lands are most valuable in those neighborhoods that are cultivated by free labor?

The stream of immigration which is setting towards our shores from the Old World, spreads over the free States of the North and West, but should not complete the whites.

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But we fact that slavery in nearly the whole of Europe has been abolished by the meliorating influence of Christianity, it would appear strange indeed if this institution were sanctioned by the Bible. So far from this being the fact, I think it may be proved conclusively that the Bible is against slaper that the rich should give him their wealth himself, he prefers to do it, rather than depend

But we are told by the speaker that slavery existed in Judea in the times of the Saviour, and he of industrious and enterprising freemen from the he forbade it. Can we suppose that any of his disciples, or any of the members of the church at Jerusalem, held slaves? How could they, when they "had all things common?" for sa more than the silence of her forests with the hum of manufactories. But her the hum of manufactories. has been again and again refuted. Indeed, one of the main arguments formerly relied upon as a strong point was smitted, that is the male it. they "had all things common?" "for as many as fixed their abode where the malaria of slavery were possessed of lands or houses sold them, and prevails! brought the price of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet." If they held slaves, would they sell them, too, in order to give to the church? Or would they not rather

> Christ did not, like Moses, establish a code of laws, but he proclaimed and exemplified in practice those great principles of right which were lestined to revolutionize the world. That spirit of universal charity which recog-

> nises every man as a brother, must, when it per vades society, elevate the degraded, instruct the ignorant, and enfranchise the slave.

> The speaker, whose address I am reviewing, insisted that the Greek word "doulos," translated servant in the New Testament, means a slave but various translations that I have consulted all agree in the use of servant to correspond with This term is applied in various ways in the New Testament-to the subjects of Princes, to hired servants, and to the disciples of Christ. Peter, James, and Paul, in the introduction of some of their epistles, call themselves the servant of Christ. How would it do to read, "James, a

slave (doulos) of God and of Jesus Christ?" There is but one instance in the New Testa-

mercenary priests, who make merchandise "of slaves and of the souls of men."

I readily admit that some among the Greeks and other Gentile nations who were converted to Christianity may have been in the condition of slaves, and unless their masters were converted, they probably continued in slavery. To these the A postolic advice was, to be faithful and obedient. not with eye-service, as men pleasers, but as the ervants of Christ."

In like manner he directed that all should "he subject to principalities and powers, and obey These instructions are just such as we might

expect from a disciple of the meek, non-resisting Saviour. He did not advise the slave to rebel against his master, nor the subject against his the number at that time in the city he sanctioned the cruel system of Roman slavery, or the despotic character of the Imperial Govern-To the servants he says: "Art thou called, be-

ing a servant, care not for it; but if thou mayst de free, use it rather; for he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's free man; likewise, also, he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant. Ye are bought with a price, be not ye servants of men."-1 Cor. vii, 20, 23. And to the masters he says: "Give unto your servants that which is just and equal."-Col. iv, 1. Can it be possible that the Apostle sanctions slavery, while he inculcates in the servant the love of freedom, and requires the master to grant justice and equality?

The most remarkable part of the address was the attempt of the speaker to show that the Apostle Paul, in his first Epistle to Timothy, has prophetically described the Abolitionists of the pres-ent day, when he speaks of certain teachers, who were men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness."

Now, I had always supposed that these were mercenary teachers of religion. The same class is described in the Epistle to Titus as being "of the circumcision," and teaching things they ought not, for "filthy lucre's sake."-Titus i. 10, 11. not sanction so revolting a system as that of American Slavery. Let us compare the condition of servants among the Jews with slaves in this counforthe ministers of religion, whereas Paul worked with his own hands as a tent-maker, in order to "make the Gospel without charge." It seems unnecessary to extend further this

part of the argument; for if Christianity sanctioned slavery, it must have sanctioned the kind of slavery then existing among the Romans, which is represented by all historians to have been a system of the most unrelenting barbarity. To suppose such a system to be consistent with the benign spirit of the Gospel, argues an obtuseness of intellect that I will not impute to my

readers. In my next number, which will be the last, I shall advert to that part of the address which related to emancipation.

No. 3.

But he that is born in the house is to be entered address, that he represented American slavery, on the eighth day, and he that is bought with | and even the African slave trade, as a vast scheme money on the day on which the master receives of beneficence, ordered by the Deity, for the purim, unless the slave be unwilling.

"For if the master receive a grown slave, and he
The colonization of the colored race in Liberia is be unwilling, his master is to bear with him, to a part of the scheme, and the Southern plantaseek to win him over by instruction and by love tions are the schools where the future mission-

> trade began; and I have proved, by the testimony of Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Church South, that the slaves in our Southern States are in a state of darkness and degradation approach-Even the speaker himself seemed to admit that

3. The Mosaic law provided for the instruction of the whole people, both natives and strangers, at stated times.—Deut. xxxi, 10 to 12.

Will be admitted by all, that the slaves on the cotton and sugar estates are still more degraded. It would seem, then, that this great and beneficent scheme has not worked well, although the rod. will be admitted by all, that the slaves on the cotscheme has not worked well, although the rod has not been spared in these Southern "schools If two centuries of servitude have not prepared | the South.

the colored race in Virginia for citizenship in christianize those thousands and tens of thousands in the Southern States, who are said by Bishop Andrews "to know little more of God or Heaven than their sable brethren in the interior of Africa? That must indeed be a wonderful school of civ

ilization, where laws are made to keep men in ignorance because they are slaves, and laws to keep them in slavery because they are ignorant; where men are brought from foreign lands, on purpose to enlighten them, and prohibited from learning to read, lest they should become enlightened; where the slave is so happy and contented, that they would not leave their masters, and yet patrols are established to prevent them from absonding; where the free blacks are such nuisances that they are banished from the State, and yet are chosen as missionaries to christianize But to speak seriously. The whole argument

by which it is attempted to justify slavery, on the ground of benevolence, is a tissue of the most groundless assumptions and glaring contradictions that ever were palmed off upon a people willing to be deceived. The relation of master and slave is injurious to both, and in many cases. Although our country has the unenviable noto riety of being among the few that have prohibited the education of the colored race, yet even in

those countries where attempts have been made to promote education among slaves, (as, for in-stance, in some of the West India islands previous to emancipation,) great obstacles have been thrown in the way by the masters, who are aced to consider their interest as paramount to all others. It is a fact established by all history, that sla

very is incompatible with progress; for it di-vorces labor from intellect. The slave, being generally dull and ignorant, and having but little interest in his employment, performs his work in a slovenly and indifferent manner; he does little, and wastes much. He is incapable of making improvements himself, or applying the discoveries of others. The master is too often brought up in the lap of indulgence; he has not the energy and practical knowledge essential to success, and his lands are impoverished by unskilful culture. Thus immense tracts of land in Eastern Virginia have been worn out and abandoned, and population and wealth have diminished.

The speaker, whose address I am reviewing, acknowledged that the wasted and impoverished lands of Eastern Virginia are often pointed to as an evidence of the desolating effect of slavery clothed, and not immoderately worked.

Is this loving him as ourselves? Or is it treating him as we would desire to be treated? By no means; for if placed in his condition we should consider liberty as the most desirable of all blessto their own concerns; to bring up their sons in habits of industry, and then they would not com-

Is this blighting influence to continue forever? Can no remedy be found? Yes, there is a reme-Virginia must look towards emancipation and how gradual soever may be the plan adopted; our hopes will revive, and our prosperity commence, from the very date of its enactment.
Only let it be known that Virginia is deter

mined to rid herself of slavery, even at a distant day, and her great natural resources would attract the attention of enterprising capitalists Manufactures would be established, cities built, agriculture improved, and her waste lands, that are now unproductive, would become a source of

independent wealth. It is not my purpose to propose a plan of eman-cipation; it will be time enough to lay down plans when the people of Virginia are determined to do something towards this great object. In the mean time, let me ask the serious attention of reflecting minds, and especially the professors of religion, to the solemn duty that rests upon us, to improve the condition and enlighten the minds of our free colored population. Whether they remain here, emigrate to Liberia, or remove to other States, it is our christian duty to provide for their education. Even the people of Louisiana are far in advance of us in liberality The application in this case is remarkable, as it relates to those "merchants of Babylon"—those mercenary priests, who make merchants of Babylon" towards them; for, during the last winter, the Legislature of that State not only made a liberal grant of funds to establish common sales of the state of the whites, but also appropriated \$1,000 for the edu-

cation of free colored children.

The law of Virginia, prohibiting the education of free people of color, is a disgrace to our statute ok, and ought to be repealed.

If these people are badly treated in the free States, as the speaker informed us, there is the greater necessity for treating them kindly here in the land of their birth. But I believe that the accounts we have heard

of the extreme poverty and wretchedness in the Northern cities are greally exaggerated. According to a statistical account of the colored

population of Philadelphia, collected and published in 1838, by a committee, of whom the late Dr. Joseph Parrish was chairman, it appears that Prince. But can we suppose that by this advice and that they owned real and personal property to the amount of \$1,350,000. There were among them nine free schools, having in their rolls 1.11 children, and sixteen pay schools, with 616 schol-ars, making an aggregate of more than half the colored children in the city of a suitable age to go to school. There were also numerous Sabbath schools, having an aggregate attendance of 1,987 scholars. They had five literary societies for mutual improvement, with libraries containing 782 volumes. They had 80 beneficial societies. for relieving the sick and burying the dead, com prising 7,448 members, the subscriptions to which amounted, in the year 1837, to the sum of \$18,800. And they had sixteen meeting-houses, which were valued at \$114,000. At that time, the whole number of persons in the almshous was 1.673, of whom 253, or about one-seventh. were persons of color. These statistics are sufficient to refute the ex-

aggerated statements we so often hear; and I can further state, as the result of personal observation within a few years past, that they are now an improving people.

As to the municipal laws, which the speaker

told us prohibited them from certain kinds of employment in the Northern States, I believe it is altogether a mistake; but a combination among the Irish and other foreigners in the city of New York, has, by intimidation, excluded them from the driving of cabs and drays, and perhaps from some other occupations. This exclusion, so far from justifying a similar treatment here ought to excite our sympathy, and induce us to set them a better example There was one recommendation of the speaker,

with regard to the treatment of the colored race, that I highly approve: that is, to endeavor to imbue them with a sentiment of self-respect; for, without this, improvement is impossible But how can we expect them to have this sentiment while held in slavery? Are they not

aught from their earliest years to consider themselves an inferior race, designed for servitude? Are they not required to observe the most oringing and servile behaviour, and to regard the mas-ter's will as their highest law? To assert that this is a condition favorable to mental or moral improvement, argues an amount of prejudice that The question of human rights having been dis- appears unaccountable. And now let me ask, what are the professors of

cussed in my first number, and the Bible argu- And now let me ask, what are the professors of ment in the second, I now proceed to the consid- religion in Virginia doing for the colored race

one religious body in Eastern Virginia, within my knowledge, has presented a petition to our Legislature, or made any other effort to have our oppressive laws modified or repealed. On the contrary, it is a remarkable fact, that most of the defenders of slavery have come from the clerical ranks. The Stringfellows, the Fullers, the Rices. and kindness for one year, after which, should be refuse so long, it is forbidden to keep him longer, of "association." the Thorntons, and the Smiths, have stood forth as the champions of slavery and the slave trade; Deity that which has sprung from the depravity

Oh! that the Southern churches would awaken to a sense of their responsibility! That they would direct their vast influence to the melioration and extinction of slavery. Let them remem-ber that a traffic in human beings is carried on in our midst, not less cruel and disgraceful than the African slave trade; that laws and customs prevail here, which virtually forbid or annul the marriage covenant; that the dearest and most sacred family ties are rent asunder, and the victims of oppression are forcibly removed from all the endearments of domestic life and all the associations of childhood, to drag out a miserable existence on the cotton fields and sugar estates of

While slavery exists, we know that these enor-Liberia, how many centuries more will it take, of that the professors of religion, the friends of education, or the patriots of Virginia, will longer remain with folded arms, as though unconscious of these moral and social evils, for which we are all responsible?

> LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark streat, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections.
>
> Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.
>
> County court—first Monday in February, May, and October.

> coper.
>
> Circultcourt—second Monday in June and November.
>
> 13 Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term.
>
> Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

DE WOLF & FARWELL, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. CALVIN DE WOLF. WILLIAM W. FARWELL

GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE-ING AND GROOVING LUMBER. Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

THE subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary outter, planing, tongueing and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same. This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint clapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any marhine heretofore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary outling cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post paid,) Boston. Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee. Ph. WOODBURY, May 2 — Iv.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY, Border street. East Boston, Mass.

tested, by planing which has been thoroughly tested, by planing over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and has planed 3,000 feet in seventeen minutes, and is adapted to stick any description of mouldings with great rapidity. The subscribers, having purchased the territory annexed to their names, are now ready to offer for sale the machine and the right to use the same, in the territory purchased by them.

A machine may be seen in operation soon at Buffalo, New York, and at the Planing Mill of Duncan Mangey, Louisville,

Kentucky.
Communications for further particulars cheerfully respond ed to, by addressing either of the subscribers, post paid, Oswego, New York. STAATS & STEWART,

wego, New York.

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THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O LARD FOR OIL. LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Larl. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Mannfacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. FITS! FITS!! FITS!!! DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

 ${f T}$ HE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, (or falling sickness,) spasms, cramps, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remely for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that eri Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distress ing complaint, as the following testimony, received from

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Mr. Stephen E. Pratt, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth atreet, New York, states that Mr. Charles H. Boughton, a member of his family, had been so severely afflicted with epileptic fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, (says Mr. Pratt.) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio, to resume his business.

his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's church, Spotswood,
New Jersey. who has been afflicted with epileptic fits for
more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's
Vegetable Extract, and his health has been so much improved, that he hopes by Divine blessing to have no more fits. Epileptic Fits.

Of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine. this truly wonderful medicine.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of William Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with epileptic fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Sectional, Germany, and France, consolving the most eminent physicians, and expending, for medicine, medical tre-tunent and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Mr. William Secore's letter to Dr. Hart.

Lave spent over three thousand dollars for medicing.

Mr. Wisham Secore's letter to Dr. Hart.

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medicial attendance. I was advi ed to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his ease; they examined him, and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians; and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and

Positively Incurable Positively Incurable.

I accordingly-left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany, and France, and resurned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years' standing; and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to

Perfect Health, His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business, is entirely restored with the prospect now before him of life, health, and usefulness. He is now twenty-eight years of age, and twenty-seven years and six months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but, has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but, thank Goul, is now snjoying good health.

Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing; and as I here enclose you one hundred follars, I have no doubt you will consider this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance.

Yours, very respectfully, WILLIAM SECORE.

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Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of informing you that Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has been the means of effecting a complete cure of a married lady who has been afflicted with fits four years. I have another case of a girl in the city, who has been afflicted with fits four years. Her age is sixteen. I have the pleasure of informing you that in both cases a complete cure has been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. In haste, I remain yours,

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Sept. 6—setNoy16

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND. THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the genuine original "Townsend Sarsaparilla." Eeing poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumseribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principies, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Sursuparida. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce termentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under he at, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases. Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsiu, and Liver Complaint, and in Rhewnatism, Scrofula, and Piles. Costiveness, all Culaneous Exuptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood, It possesses a marvellons efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot fisshes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and staves of

Female Complaints. it works wonders in cases of fluor albus () whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility. and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disea-ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c. Is not this, then, The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, ecanse of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De Never Spoils,

Never Spoils,
while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid explading, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspesia but soid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces—fistulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoes, dysentery, soile, and cosmption of the blood? What is seror-ula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head, salt rheum, crysipelas, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heave n but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nevrous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the aliments whoch afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely

worse to use, this Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. Townsend!
and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sursaparilla, is an Imitation
of his inferior preparation!!
Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Ir. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agants who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Fermenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar, that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

gle thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no

disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frands upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

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